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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower News

by Clearway

Japan Examines Its Hands

Adjournment Is Imminent

America Looks at Record

¶ **Panay Witnesses**—Reports on the sinking of the Panay seem as varied as the viewpoints of the witnesses. What is referred to as the "sum total of staff officers' investigations" (reported in a statement made by Major-General Harada) contradicts virtually every point emphasized by American, British and Italian officers and by American eye-witness survivors. However, Japanese foreign office spokesmen now admit that the Panay was machine-gunned, while they present some amazingly naïve arguments as to how such a "mistake" could have taken place. Japanese militarists seem to think that the recall of Admiral Mitsumami, commanding the naval airplanes, and court-martial proceedings against the six aviators responsible for the bombing, should pacify America. But America sees the incident as a challenge to foreign rights in China. It demands from Japan definite guarantees against a repetition of the Panay or like offenses. Japan is puzzled.

* * *

• **Its political right hand** seems forced at last to observe what its military left hand is doing. This reveals to the Japanese which hand rules. Japan's normal friendliness to the United States might stimulate generous reparations to the United States, but will it serve to stimulate a closer check on militancy? This is the question Washington wants answered emphatically.

* * *

¶ **Special Session**—With the Wagner-Steagle Housing Bill dangling before it, as the only possible attainment remaining from President Roosevelt's four-point reason for calling Congress together, Congress today prepares for the final drive of the Special Session. Administration leaders put their shoulders to the task with unusual vigor, for—even more important to the Administration than the expected relief to business which the Housing Bill might stimulate—imminent seems the necessity for heading off a revolt of southern Democrats and re-establishing control over Congress. • The speed of the 324-to-231 passage of the bill through the House Saturday is indicative of the political importance placed on saving this one fruitage of the special session. However, to offset it is the revolt on the wage-hour bill, which is interpreted as a sign of increased Congressional independence.

* * *

¶ **Land of the Free**—Comes the announcement of a new organization from Washington. It's the American Association for Economic Freedom, and its object is to protect labor from "terrorism, vigilantes and citizens' committees." Drawn from all walks of life the new association proposes to call on the great middle class for support; to study economic, industrial, governmental problems, and to promote discussion in various forums. William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, is temporary chairman of the association's national policy board. Notable economists, churchmen and editors are likewise represented on the list.

* * *

¶ **American Defense**—Some 40 women's patriotic organizations prepare to meet in Washington on Jan. 25 to 27 for a conference on national defense. In the highly practical way of women, they propose to consider defense not alone as regards to physical arms, but likewise respecting those enduring aims which have made American democracy possible. • The women recognize that respect for the basic liberties under the Constitution and the Civil Rights Bill, insistence on freedom of speech and expansion of education and safeguards abroad such as trade treaties, international arbitration and neutrality laws, constitute a form of defense fully as real and certainly as influential as an array of armed forces.

* * *

¶ **Soviet Purge**—With monotonous regularity word comes from Moscow of new victims of the "Soviet purge" which seems to be aimed not so much against enemies of the state as against ideas at variance with Stalin's aims and ambitions. Now, with the announcement of the execution of eight more formerly high-ranking Communists, comes the suggestion of an apologia. Celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Russian secret police force, an announcement says that the victims of Russia's experiment plead guilty of "treason to the fatherland, terroristic activity, and systematic espionage." • It's a charge that could work both ways.

* * *

¶ **Mediterranean Waves**—Concern lest a change in the Egyptian government upset the delicate balance in the Mediterranean, is probably behind the pressure which Great Britain is reported to have brought to bear on Egypt's young King Farouk to keep the Cabinet of Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha in power. At a time when Italy is concentrating forces in Libya, on Egypt's western border, Britain presumably feels it is especially desirable that King Farouk head a strong régime in Egypt, since that country, astraddle the Suez Canal, constitutes an important strand in the British Empire's life-line. • For British protection Egypt is expected to take British advice.

In the Boston Section:

Department stores report growing boycott of Japanese goods.

Federal agents and Timilty start probe of police-gangster tie-up charges.

Chamber charges President's seven TVA proposals would end states.

Anti-racing head describes obstacles put in way of repeal.

And News From All New England
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Federal Funds Banned For Group Medicine Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Richard N. Elliott, Acting Comptroller General, has ruled that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was without legal authority in loaning $37,357.65 to the Group Health Association, Inc., which maintains a health clinic for 1000 workers in Federal Government offices. The decision, however, was based on technical grounds, and does not affect the broad issue of socialized medicine, which is rapidly assuming greater importance in the United States as mass clinics spread.

Mr. Elliott's decision is simply to the effect that a federal agency has no right to use taxpayers' money for purposes other than those stipulated in laws establishing the agency in question. The decision would stand equally, it is presumed, against a group recreation center, a circulating library, or any similar activity outside the main statutory purposes of the agency. A federal department or agency, he rules, has no right to spend money for what it considers the welfare of its employees.

Therefore the basic issue of socialized medicine remains to be considered by other authorities. Already Elwood H. Seal, corporation counsel of the District of Columbia, is examining the general legal status of Group Health Association, Inc. He is studying two questions: (1) Whether the Group Health Association is a corporation illegally engaged in the practice of medicine; and (2) whether it is operating an insurance business without being licensed as such.

On these two contentious points briefs have been filed by counsel of the District of Columbia Medical Society attacking the Group Health Association following sharp criticisms by the American Medical Association. Officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank board defend their action in supporting the Group clinic, pointing out it is incorporated under the laws of the District, and claiming it is "selling service."

But the acting Comptroller General's ruling takes a firm stand against diversion of funds for purposes such as the health clinic. Action of the HOLC board in turning over $37,357.65 to the clinic is described as "without authority of law," and Mr.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Wire-Tapping Held Illegal By Supreme Court

Clause in Communications Act Cited as Basis for Ruling

7-to-2 Decision

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that evidence obtained by wire tapping cannot be used in federal criminal proceedings.

This 7 to 2 decision in effect reversed a 5 to 4 ruling in 1928 that such evidence could be used in bootlegging prosecutions.

In today's opinion the court majority, through Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts, asserted the 1934 Communications Act barred use of wire-tapping evidence.

Overruling arguments by the Justice Department, Justice Roberts said the statute includes "within its sweep federal officers as well as others."

Personal Liberty

"Congress," Justice Roberts said, "may have thought it less important that some offenders should go unwhipped of justice than that officers should resort to methods deemed inconsistent with ethical standards and destructive of personal liberty."

Mr. Justice George Sutherland, speaking for himself and Mr. Justice James Clark McReynolds in a dissenting opinion, said that to put the sworn officers of the law, engaged in combating organized gangs of criminals, in the same classification with others "is to lose all sense of proportion."

The court postponed at least until Jan. 3 action on a California gas rate case which the Roosevelt Administration had used as a basis for advocating a new method, based on prudent historic investment, for valuing utilities for rate making purposes.

During the next two weeks the justices will devote their time to preparing opinions for delivery on Jan. 3.

The wire-tapping decision delivered by Justice Roberts reversed a ruling by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the Government's use of such evidence in obtaining conviction of four men on a charge of smuggling alcohol into New York.

In 1928, the high court held in a 5-to-4 decision that a Washington State law insuring secrecy in telephone conversations did not bar the use of wire-tapping evidence in bootlegging prosecutions.

Clause Is Cited

At issue in the present proceedings was a clause of the federal communications statute providing that "no person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning of such intercepted communication to any person."

The four men convicted were Frank Carmine Nardone, Austin L. Callahan, Hugh Brown and Robert Gottfried.

"For years," Justice Roberts said, "controversy has raged with respect to the morality of the practice of wire-tapping by officers to obtain evidence."

"It has been the view of many that

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Pittsburgh's 'Golden Triangle'

© Fairchild Aerial Surveys From Wide World

Three Rivers Converge in Great Steel City

Here Will Be Located All the Activities of the United States Steel Corporation. The Allegheny River Is on the Right, the Monongahela on the Left, Their Juncture Forming the Ohio

Music Cheers Travelers On Rail Journey

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—There's music in the air, as well as noise and smoke, at one railroad station here this Christmas season. The cathedral tones of an organ penetrate the far corners of the building and resound in the vaulted ceiling and cavernous passageways. It is the railroad's soothing "Merry Christmas" for holiday travelers—and they like it.

Several hundred persons listened last night as the woman at the organ, Miss Norma Ballard, played Christmas carols and popular tunes. More than 50 men and women stood near the organ in one end of the waiting room of the Chicago and North Western Station. Scores of others sat on the benches, as if in church. The faint strains of "Silent Night" were muffled now and then by the snort of a locomotive or the scraping of many feet.

Railroad men report seeing more smiles and happier faces since the organ music began.

"It soothes them," said Frank Browne at the information booth. "People who come into a railroad station are usually lost. Either they're excited in trying to catch a train and don't know where to go, or they're bored by the prospect of a long wait. The music helps them to relax."

Soviets Disclose Secret Execution Of Former Chiefs

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—The secret execution of eight office high-ranking Communists shared attention today with celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Russian secret political police.

An announcement last night merely said that the former party leaders were tried for high treason and shot. It was the first disclosure even that most of them were under arrest. Where the trials were held, who were the judges, what specific charges were made and what testimony was offered remained a secret.

Two of the most conspicuous of the erstwhile leaders were known to have been in custody. They were Leo M. Karakhan, Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and Boris C. Steiger, former Baltic baron and friend of many ambassadors.

The executed prisoners were tried and sentenced by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court in secret sessions.

Tass, official Russian news agency, reported that they were found guilty of terroristic activities and systematic espionage for benefit of an unnamed foreign state. The agency said all the accused pleaded guilty. Others executed were:

Avel Yenukidze, a veteran Communist official and close friend of Joseph Stalin until removed on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

'H. C. L.' Inquiry Demanded; Villagers' Income Surveyed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—An investigation of the high cost of living is asked here by the Consumers' National Federation in an appeal for congressional action against the "H. C. L." in many parts of the United States.

Meeting in New York City for a "Cost of Living Conference," delegates of 250 organizations, purporting to represent 3,000,000 consumers, concluded yesterday that high prices were dissipating the benefits of high wages and that Congress, as well as President Roosevelt, ought to do something about it.

By unanimous vote, they asked the Federal Government to encourage the establishment of consumer cooperatives, develop publicly owned "yardsticks," and pursue a policy of government ownership of natural monopolies.

For a New Department

Creation of a Department of the Consumer, the secretary of which would have a place in the President's Cabinet, also was discussed as a promising method to help keep "H. C. L." at a distance.

The proposed investigation, according to the resolution, would provide for a study of the "living conditions of the American people, underconsumption of necessities, commercial practices, monopoly and financial control in industries producing such necessities." The investigation would be intended "to lay bare the factors which deny to workers and farmers the right to enjoy the abundant standard of living which they are ready and able to produce."

"Increased unemployment has created an urgent need for immediate action by Congress," said Miss Helen Hall, chairman of the federation. "This investigation would afford organized consumers a good opportunity to state their case against monopoly."

Telegrams Sent Out

Telegrams were dispatched to various government officials and to leaders of both major political parties in Congress.

A telegram to President Roosevelt voiced appreciation of his recent order to the Federal Trade Commission for a report on living costs.

"The conference delegates also instruct me to notify you of their action calling for prompt, thorough investigation by joint congressional committee into living conditions of the American people and the commercial practices and monopoly controls of business creating these conditions and denying workers and farmers the abundant standard of living which they are ready and able to produce," the chairman's telegram said.

Pittsburgh Gets Main Offices Of U. S. Steel Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20—The skies over Pittsburgh are leaden these days, but there is new luster on the "golden triangle"—that wedge of land between the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers on which there is the high concentration of control of steel, coal, aluminum, and manufacturing, which constitute Pittsburgh's greatness.

With the announcement that the active management of practically all subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation will be centralized in Pittsburgh, the city acquires an importance in the iron and steel and collateral industries probably surpassing the glories even of the old Carnegie days.

From the Frick, Frick Annex, and Carnegie buildings at Fifth avenue and Diamond Streets will be directed the controlling policies of the steel corporation's plants having a combined annual ingot capacity of 25,772,400 gross tons—which is 37 per cent of the entire industry's annual capacity of 69,789,554 tons of steel ingots, the base from which finished steel products are rolled.

Also in Pittsburgh are the headquarters of such important "independents" as the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, National Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh Steel Company, Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Company, Sharon Steel Corporation, Allegheny Steel Company and Follansbee Brothers Company.

The capacities of these independ-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Panay Reports Offer Maze Of Contradictions

Three Major Versions of Incident Disagree on Source of Firing

Japanese Differ

One Tokyo Account Says Japanese Were Injured By Own Planes

By the Associated Press

At least three major contradictory versions of the Japanese bombardment of a United States gunboat in China served today further to confuse and to delay amicable settlement of the crisis created by the incident.

Two of the contradictory versions were by Japanese.

One, for the first time, set forth that Japanese soldiers were killed or injured by their own Japanese planes which bombed the Panay and three Standard Oil craft.

The soldiers, said this version by the Japanese military attache in Shanghai, were seeking wounded in one of the attacked craft.

The contradictions were concerned mainly with whether Japanese land forces, as well as the naval planes, fired on the Panay.

A Japanese Foreign Office official in Tokyo acknowledged that soldiers in river vessels fired on the Panay. The military attache said they did not.

Choice of Versions Open

Which version Japan accepts may be an important factor in determining the final attitude of the State Department in Washington in accepting apology for the attack.

The department now is awaiting replies to an original demand for amends and to a second communication based on information that Japanese troops were concerned.

An original Japanese expression of regret crossed the first American note after the attack on Dec. 12.

Military Version

Today's version by the Japanese military attache in Shanghai, Maj. Gen. Kumakichi Harada, who made his investigation from Nanking:

Three Japanese naval planes bombed the Panay and Standard Oil vessels, some distance north of Nanking. The Panay replied with anti-aircraft guns. Three cannon shots were fired from the warship at a Japanese army unit ashore. The Japanese unit did not reply. One small boat, with persons fleeing the Panay and other craft, was judged to be carrying enemy troops. Japanese fired on it and captured the craft. Only when one of the ships neared shore did Japanese ascertain they were American. Japanese boarded one merchant vessel and the Panay to determine if more injured remained aboard; meantime the bombing planes returned and renewed the attack, during which Japanese soldiers were killed or injured.

Foreign Office Account

From the Japanese foreign office spokesman:

Japanese surface craft apparently did fire on the Panay and the important thing to determine was whether Japanese or the Panay fired first.

From those in the Panay and the basis of some reports to Washington:

The Panay and Standard Oil vessels were anchored and should have been visible to Japanese Army units ashore. The Panay did not fire at troops ashore. The Panay, abandoned after aerial bombardment, was machine-gunned by Japanese Army boats.

U. S. Civic Groups Hear Appeal For Boycott Against Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—A call by more than 50 civic and peace organizations has gone out today for a mass meeting here to initiate a nation-wide boycott of Japanese-made goods, following an all-day session of representatives of the bodies calling for the action here Saturday. The summons is made under the heading of the Committee for Boycott Against Japanese Aggression, organized at the New York meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president of Bennington College.

The resolution favoring the boycott was voted unanimously and declared that it was the consensus that "the purchase of Japanese products gives support to Japanese aggression." It called on all American consumers to cease buying all such products.

"Since silk is the most vulnerable item of Japanese foreign trade," it continues, "we urge consumers to refuse to buy goods manufactured wholly or in part of silk, and to demand that textile and hosiery manufacturers put out adequate substitutes to replace silk products now on the market.

Accurate Labels Asked

"As an aid in the application of this boycott, we call on the Federal Trade Commission to enforce measures requiring accurate labels on all textile products.

"We particularly urge consumers to examine textiles, canned fish, toys, chinaware, pottery, electric light bulbs and cheap manufactured articles in general."

That the move was not motived by hatred or nationalism was stressed in the resolution. Instead, it declared sympathy with the Japanese people for "the burden they must bear as a result of the war and the consequent economic dislocation."

Supporters of the resolution went on record as prepared to urge definite measures of economic assistance to Japan "in the event the Japanese Army evacuates China in line with Japanese treaty obligations."

Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, addressed the meeting with a plea for joint action to launch a "mass movement in every like-minded country in support of a private boycott of Japanese goods." He saw many Americans abandoning the "peace-at-any-price attitude," attributing this change of thought to Japanese unwillingness to co-operate with other powers for peace in the Far East.

The suggestion for widespread boycott action was part of a five-point program offered by Mr. Buell to implement the effects of the resolution. The other four points were:

(1) An international agreement prohibiting loans to Japan while it occupied Chinese territory.

(2) Amendment of the Neutrality Act to give additional powers to the President to control exports and imports where belligerents are concerned.

(3) Rejection of the proposed Ludlow Amendment for a national referendum on the declaration of war.

(4) Calling of a new conference in Washington, D. C., on Far Eastern questions.

Cotton for Silk

Maxwell S. Stewart, associate editor of The Nation; Robert Norton, Ben Howe, chairman of the City Fusion Party; Frank F. Shulock and Mrs. Sadie Van Veen also spoke.

Many women who attended the meeting indicated they already were embarked on a boycott of Japanese silk and were wearing cotton or lisle hose.

Another index to the reaction of the American public to Japanese aggression in China was found in several leading shops here where Japanese-made goods were marked down far below cost price, but even then found no sale.

Action in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 (AP)—More than 100 pickets of the United Committee for the Boycott of Japanese-Made Goods staged a demonstration in front of two Market street five and ten cent stores on Dec. 18 to protest the sale of Japanese-made articles.

They carried placards reading "Remember the Panay incident," "Boycott Japanese goods," and other slogans.

U. S. Stiffens Attitude; Broad Guarantees Asked For All American Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — The official Government attitude toward the destruction of the U. S. S. Panay has been further stiffened by week-end cables and today is crystallized in an insistence on broad guarantees beyond what Japanese sources have so far indicated that country is ready to give.

Judging from a radio address made yesterday by Japanese Ambassador Hirosi Saito his Government is prepared to give guarantees against repetition of any "similar" incident such as the bombing of the Panay. This is not sufficient for Washington. President Roosevelt and the State Department, it is learned authoritatively, contemplate broader guarantees. It is not enough to them that no more U. S. warships will be bombed. Their representations contemplate guarantees of complete observance of all American rights and interests in China, private as well as public.

Aid for Wounded

Further differences between Washington and Tokyo also are indicated by the text of the Japanese army report on the Panay incident. This report, according to press cable omits any mention of the machine-gunning of the Panay by army boats on the Yangtse. It admits their presence at the time of the incident, and it admits machine gun fire on a launch which put off from one of the standard Oil Company steamers. But this Japanese Army version of the incident makes it appear that no hostile act was committed against the Panay itself, other than the air attack.

Of particular interest to Wash-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Economics in the News

Standard Oil in China—A Magnificent Piece of Work for the Chinese—Trade Now Divorced From Gunboat Protection

—By H. B. E.

The peculiar economic interests of the United States in China are worthy of re-explanation in view of the Panay incident. I will start today with the Standard Oil Company of New York. Three of its tankers were set on fire by the Japanese. It is said that the Panay was in Nanking waters for the purpose of convoying those tankers up-river. This I very much doubt.

The Panay, obviously, was in Yangtse waters only to look after American nationals, including embassy officials; moreover, treaty rights with China provide for American patrols in the Yangtse. Anyway, the tankers happened to be with the Panay, and, consequently, an ancient and oil-like smell, to parody Shakespeare, has clung to the United States gunboat in many American minds.

Socony business in China is different from the work that Standard Oil interests were engaged upon in Ethiopia. There they were trying to obtain a concession to operate oil fields. There is no oil in China, or very little; what Socony does is to sell "oil for the lamps of China." It is a kerosene trade.

Back in the 'eighties the only illumination available to the Chinese was a piece of rush dangling over the side of a saucerful of vegetable oil. This was all that used to lighten the night hours of the Chinese. The light was dim, the smoke and soot unhealthy and disagreeable, and, relatively to kerosene, the illuminant was uneconomical. Standard Oil came along to bring the Chinese more and better light.

* * *

The campaign is among the great romances of business. Marketing goods in China used to be an unimaginative affair. The foreign manufacturer simply loaded his merchandise onto the home quays for consignment to the foreign merchant at the few Chinese ports open by treaty to foreign residence. On his part the foreign merchant, immured in the treaty port, turned the incoming goods over to his Chinese associate, who handled and disposed of them over a long line of Chinese middlemen. You may imagine, if you know anything about Chinese conservatism or Chinese "squeeze" that little salesmanship or pioneering was done in the disposal of those goods, and that they were absurdly dear when they reached the ultimate consumer. In these circumstances trade in Standard Oil products was slight.

In the 'nineties, however, some Standard Oil genius sought directly to connect the need with the means of fulfilling it. He set up a new organization reaching to every township in China's spacious realm. Thousands of agents were enrolled in this great campaign. Like Florence Nightingale, each of them carried a new smokeless oil lamp.

Its superior merits to the sputtering piece of rush was demonstrated all over the kingdom. Then it was offered to the Chinese at a nominal cost. The "unchanging Chinese" switched their preferences to kerosene instanter. And then the genius made the potential demand effective by controlling a low unit price for kerosene to the ultimate consumer. It did not matter whether the consumer lived near the treaty ports, the Tibetan border, or the Mongolian steppe. The organization overcame unparalleled difficulties of custom, language, communications, and currency to bring cheap and good light to all China. And before the turn of the century kerosene had been made a Chinese necessity.

* * *

The Standard Oil Company had, of course, to bring to the work of distribution as ramified an organization as it had introduced in the field of merchandising. A line of tankers appeared on the Pacific run. These feed innumerable tanks along the China coast and rivers. Sometimes the tankers, drawing as little as six inches of water, navigate tiny creeks in the very heart of China, pumping their load into a wayside tank for conveyance by cart into the villages.

Imperialism? Very likely, but it is the kind of imperialism that the world should foster—this great work of improving human conditions by trade. Standard Oil's introduction of kerosene to China created as great a social revolution in that country as did the introduction of gas into England. "More light!" were the dying words of Goethe. He meant it, of course, in other than a physical sense; but Standard Oil pioneering provided the physical basis for more mental enlightenment for the Chinese people. It likewise enhanced their purchasing power and living standards. For the new kerosene enabled the Chinese to increase the output of their home industries immeasurably. Standard Oil, in short, has done more for the Chinese than all the eleemosynary institutions in China combined. Incidentally, much of the profit made in the trade has been returned to China in Rockefeller benefactions.

This does not mean that the United States Government with its gunboats should help to sell Socony kerosene to the Chinese. Far from it. Several times President Roosevelt has announced the demise of "dollar diplomacy" so far as he is concerned. "Dollar diplomacy" means the protection of either foreign trade or foreign investments with naval and military forces. That has certainly not been the American policy since the Sino-Japanese conflict broke out.

Pronunciations of Names in the News

Many names now in the news are not to be found in any dictionary. Pronounce them with confidence after reading "Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News" appearing on Mondays, beginning today, on the Daily Features Page. The pronunciations are authentic, being provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the G. & C. Merriam Company, publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.

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Lindbergh Finds Time Ready For Transatlantic Airliners

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Two events in the fortnight elapsing since the return of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to the United States have explained the character of part of his work during his two-year stay in England.

Even before his departure for Europe in 1935 a metamorphosis in his flying career had begun. The change dates from the conclusion of his trips across the North and South Atlantic in 1933.

He has turned from research in the air to research in the aerodynamic sciences. One of those events was the invitation issued by the air transport company which he serves as a technical advised to a group of airplane manufacturers to bid on a fleet of transoceanic airplanes capable of carrying at least 100 passengers non-stop from America to Europe. Speeds up to 300 miles an hour at high altitude were specified.

The other was an announcement by the French air ministry that it presently would place orders for a fleet of planes of some 80 tons gross weight.

Giant Plane Practicable

The net result of the studies in ocean flight engineering by Colonel Lindbergh and his associates on the company's technical advisory committee was the decision that construction of the 100-passenger machine was practicable at this time.

Moreover, they concluded that such a plan would be a forerunner of what the future holds in large flying machines. Only airplanes of the type on which bids were asked, Colonel Lindbergh and his fellow committee members agreed, would meet the demands for transoceanic transportation for the next several years.

The announcement of the French air ministry appears to have been timed to focus attention on that nation's ocean flying plans immediately after the ambitious program of the United States was made public.

France's long-range flying has suffered from lack of equipment. Of the four nations with announced transatlantic air projects, France alone failed to conduct survey flights during the summer of 1937.

Germany has large flying boats of unknown tonnage under construction to fly the trail blazed for two seasons on the New York-Azores-Lisbon route by the smaller, oil-burning catapult seaplanes. Great Britain will put 35-ton airplanes into the international competition for passenger, mail and express traffic in 1938. Britain has aircraft twice that big on the way.

Currently building for Pan American Airways, which employs Colonel Lindbergh, are 85,000-pound flying boats designed to carry 50 passengers to Europe and a smaller number across the Pacific.

American export air lines, eager to share in transatlantic business, has announced plans for a 20-passenger flying boat to cruise nonstop from the United States to Lisbon and Mediterranean ports as soon as the company is assured any threat of "monopolistic legislation" has passed.

Lindbergh Ideas, Not Design

Pan American's proposed 100-passenger plane is not a "Lindbergh design." The plane incorporates Colonel Lindbergh's studies of scientific flight control during his two years in England. The invitation for bids leaves design, power and other details entirely to the manufacturer's decision.

Colonel Lindbergh gradually has divorced himself from survey and experimental flying. He laid out a transcontinental "Lindbergh route" and subsequently flew both the Atlantic and Pacific for his company. His last contribution to American aviation from a cockpit was the survey flight to Europe by way of Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland and Iceland, and back by way of Bathurst, Africa, and Brazil.

His last assignment at the controls of a big flying boat was six years ago when he inaugurated Pan American's multicrew service with that type of equipment in the Caribbean. He gave up his captaincy in the winged clipper fleet in the expressed belief that men who had been trained specifically for the job were better qualified than he.

His work abroad has includued a continuation of the studies he began in this country of fuel consumption in relation to payload, motor speeds and wing loadings.

Cornell Expert Is Sought To Teach English Salads

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 20 (AP)—A graduate of Cornell University's Hotel Administration School may go to England next summer to teach the British about American salads.

At least, that's the present plan of Tom Laughton, brother of Charles Laughton, English motion picture star.

Tom Laughton is the owner of a string of hotels in Scarborough, on the east coast of Yorkshire, some 240 miles from London.

"This summer," he said in a recent visit here, "I shall try to secure one of your graduates for our hotels. I want him to teach us something about American salads. The salad is the most delicate and refreshing dish of all American foods."

Foreign Affairs Notebook

America's Stake in China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

America has traded with China for 153 years—first through adventurous sailors, afterward (from 1835) by definite concessions. In 1834, the British captured Shanghai and other ports, an American naval squadron looking on, and the ensuing treaty let all foreigners into Shanghai and four other ports.

American holdings in China by 1835 were $3,000,000; by 1875, double that; by 1900, treble the last figure; by 1914, doubled again. By 1937 they were $247,000,000—the third largest foreign investment, Britain ranking first with $1,190,000,000 and Japan second with $1,140,000,000. Today, America's investments are estimated to be down to $125,000,000 (Investments in Japan are $60,000,000).

Americans in China—for business, missionary work and travel—normally number some 12,000. They are subject to special American courts, protected by American troops. About 353 American firms operate mainly in Shanghai, but some in Tientsin, Hong Kong, Peiping and Hankow. Seventeen of these are large and represent $124,868,150 investment—concerns like American Express, Dollar Steamship, Standard Oil, du Pont, Eastman Kodak. The Secretary General and one other member of Shanghai's Municipal Council are Americans. Some 32 per cent of American business in China is import and export; 24 per cent public utilities (the Shanghai power and telephone companies are both American); 16 per cent, banking, and 13 per cent, manufacturing—mining, aviation, railway and automobile accessories.

American financial interests have participated in four Chinese loans, the last the Chinese Government 5 per cent cotton and wheat loan.

Of the export trade going to China, America occupies leading place with 19 per cent of the whole. For August, before the blockade, this amounted to $8,081,000. The Japanese come second with 18.2 per cent, Germany third with 15.9 per cent, Britain fourth with 11.7 per cent.

America's export and import business in Shanghai is mostly at a standstill. The war loss to American property is estimated at more than $15,000,000.

Farley Remembers When—

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 — Though Postmaster General James A. Farley succeeded in saving a small Indiana post office for a Washington correspondent's "Aunt Emma," he has been unable to stave off an order closing the post office at Grassy Point, N. Y., scene of his childhood.

A year and a half ago Mr. Farley canceled an order for the closing of the grocery store post office at Lincoln, Ind., after a sentimental appeal from Everett C. Watkins, Indianapolis Star correspondent. Today Mr. Watkins is attempting to return the favor by protesting against the abolishment of the post office at the Postmaster General's birthplace.

Mr. Farley has thanked Mr. Watkins but informed him his efforts are useless.

"It is too late now," he laments. "Nothing can be done, because the order has already been issued to close the Post Office and put Grassy Point on a rural free delivery route.

"Of course, you can imagine my feeling in the matter. Here I have been able to save post offices all over the country, including the one for 'Aunt Emma' in Lincoln, Ind., and I'm not able to do so in my own community, which is over 100 years old.

"The truth of the matter is that there are only two or three stores left and no one wanted to be bothered with the post office. They wanted to close it a year ago, but I succeeded in holding it up until a few days ago and nothing could be done. I think it is an unusual situation and probably unique in the annals of the Post Office Department, that the Postmaster General issued an order closing the post office in the town of his birth, where I resided practically all my life."

Mr. Farley went on to recall childhood memories of the Grassy Point post office.

"In the old days," he mused, "it was quite a busy place. There were many brickyards, a shipyard and also an iron foundry. The brickyards have long since disappeared, and with them went the foundry and shipyard. They still have a fire company up there, however, Grassy Point Engine Company, No. 1, and the boys can meet there to settle all questions of state, which in the days that have passed were settled in the post office.

"I want you to know," he concluded, "that we will still continue to hold our heads high and point with pride to the fact that at one time Grassy Point has a post office."

Soviet Producer Faces 'Alien Theater' Charge

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—Vsevelod Meyerhold, prominent producer of plays in the theater bearing his name, was severely criticized by the Communist newspaper Pravda Dec. 17 for presistent production of works held to be anti-Soviet.

P. Kershentseff, head of the Communist Party Committee on Art, signed the article captioned, "Alien Theater." He accused Mr. Meyerhold of having carried over from Tsarist days a tendency toward "mysticism, symbolism and God-seeking" to the neglect of Soviet "realism."

Horses Keep Their Rights In Downtown Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—By a two to one vote of the City Commission, horses and mules can still be used to haul loads throughout the central business district of Birmingham.

Police Commissioner W. O. Downs offered an ordinance to prohibit the operation of any animal-drawn vehicle downtown, but the other two commissioners put in good words for old Dobbin and voted nay.

Gen. Erich Ludendorff

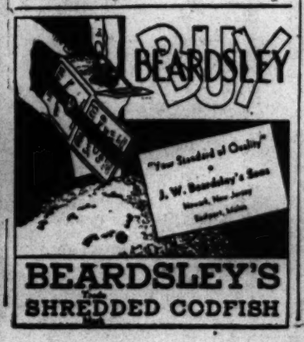
MUNICH, Ger., Dec. 20 (AP)—Gen. Erich Ludendorff, who passed on here today, won international fame as chief of staff of Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg on both the eastern and western fronts of the World War and finally as chief quartermaster general of the whole huge war machine when he organized Germany's last defense.

But in the closing weeks of the war General Ludendorff's whole destiny was sent off on a tangent. He quarreled with the Kaiser and was dismissed from his high army post, but later became reconciled. He was accused by the organizers of the German Republic of prolonging the conflict, and fled to temporary exile in Sweden.

Thereafter, embittered by the turn of events, he became a caustic publicist. In the early post-war years he took part in every anti-republican revolutionary movement that promised success, including the Kapp attempt of March, 1920, and Adolf Hitler's famous "beer cellar putsch" of 1923. He stood trial for high treason in connection with the Hitler affair, but won acquittal.

By a strange coincidence, this opponent of Roman Catholicism and militant advocate of a new, Aryan anti-Christian religion spent the final days of his 72 years attended by nuns in the Roman Catholic Josephinum Hospital.

By a decree last May 12, General Ludendorff's new religion, approaching neo-paganism, was put on an equal basis with the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths of which he was an outspoken foe.



BEARDSLEY'S
SHREDDED CODFISH

Bingham Tribute Paid by Leaders Of Two Nations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain and high ranking officials of both governments headed a long list of those who paid tribute to Robert Worth Bingham, United States ambassador to Great Britain, who passed on Saturday at Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Roosevelt said he felt the loss keenly. "He was not only an old personal friend," the President said, "but as one of the foremost citizens of Kentucky and of the nation he exercised an active and consistent influence in the cause of decent government and high ideals in politics. As ambassador of the United States to Great Britain he truly represented the best interests of his country."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said: "His career was throughout one of true civic service in many fields. He had been outstanding in agricultural leadership in Kentucky and neighboring districts. He was among the most distinguished of the country's journalists and editors; but perhaps his most conspicuous service was as our ambassador to Great Britain where his work was of the highest value. He was a faithful interpreter of all that we stood for and by his loyalty and sense of fair play he won the respect, the confidence and friendships of the people and government to which he was accredited."

Messages for Rulers

The message from the King and Queen was the first to be sent from London. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden sent personal condolences to Mrs. Bingham and Mr. Eden sent a formal expression of the Government's sympathy to the State Department.

Above the new United States Embassy building, which Mr. Bingham planned but never used, the Stars and Stripes flapped at half staff.

Mr. Bingham's influence in Britain was increased greatly by his sincere admiration for that nation. He spent many months in the west country and on the Scottish moors before being made ambassador to the Court of St. James's in 1933. He had a country house at Ottershaw, near the Scottish border, where he usually went for the grouse shooting season.

London newspapers eulogized Mr. Bingham as a devoted friend of Great Britain.

The Times said Mr. Bingham "brought to his duties an understanding of the British life and character, such as was possed by few Americans of his time and a lively sense of the need of fuller sympathy and more complete cooperation between the two countries.

Displayed High Ideals

"He himself was a type of all that was best in his country."

Mr. Bingham, born in Orange County, North Carolina, in 1871, was educated at the Bingham Military Academy, founded by his great-great-grandfather in 1793, and taught there for two years. Then he turned to law and entered practice after being graduated from the University of Louisville Law School. He was thrice married. Through the law and as Mayor of Louisville, Ky., in 1907 he came to prominence, entering the national scene when he took over Col. Henry Watterson's famous Louisville Courier-Journal in 1918.

Nine days after President Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933 he sent the publisher's name to the Senate for the country's major diplomatic post. Mr. Bingham represented the United States at the silver jubilee of George V and the coronation of George VI. He handled the delicate negotiations arising from this country's gold dealings and from the Spanish, Ethiopian and Chinese wars.

Popular in England

Always he was popular with the English people, being the first American to receive honorary degrees from the three leading universities of London, Cambridge and Oxford.

Mr. Bingham on a number of occasions attracted international attention when he strongly advocated lower tariffs in a London speech shortly after his appointment, when he defended democracy in a later Fourth of July address so staunchly as to draw fire from National Socialist authorities, and when he proposed stabilization of the dollar and the pound in 1934, shortly after an interview with President Roosevelt.

He showed marked political independence as a newspaper publisher, was a director of numerous corporations and member of state and national bar associations, and was widely known socially in prominent cities here and abroad. He gave personal aid to a number of distressed banks in the 1933 crisis, and established several prizes in the field of education.

Historic American Flag Is Presented to Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 20—In a conspicuous spot in the marble halls of Oregon's new capitol, now under construction, will be placed an old American flag—similar to the one presented to George Washington by Betsy Ross. The flag is a donation to the state from John E. Shaveland of Hubbard. Mr. Shaveland said the flag had been in his family for generations. The flag contains the same pattern as laid out in the original design by Betsy Ross. The cloth is hand-woven and is in an excellent state of preservation. It has been added to a collection of historical relics being collected by Earl Snell, secretary of state, all of which will be used in the historical museum that will form a portion of the state Capitol.

Scholarship Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Award of the scholarship of the Woman's Press Club of New York City to Miss Mary Patricia Lockridge, of Forest Hills, L. I., was announced today. It carries with it one year's study in the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. Miss Lockridge comes from a newspaper family, her father having formerly been owner and editor of the Austin (Texas) Statesman.

Group of Liberals Demands Economic Freedom for Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—Drawing together many of the outstanding liberals of the nation, formation of the American Association for Economic Freedom was announced today with the objective of protecting organized and organizing labor from "terrorism," "vigilantes" and "citizens' committees."

The group, drawn from the churches, universities, and all walks of life, makes its primary appeal to "the great middle groups of the American people" whose support is now being sought by the "vigilante" movement.

Temporary chairman of the association's national policy board is William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette. Vice-chairman is W. Jett Lauck, a progressive economist. Leaders from Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish churches make up a third of the committee; outstanding educators—of the type of Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina—make up another third; and representatives of the public, like Mrs. Edward S. Mead, of the American Association of University Women, Francis P. Miller, secretary of the National Policy Committee, and William E. Sweet, former governor of Colorado, round out the list.

The association plans to undertake studies and surveys of economic, industrial, and governmental subjects and problems, as well as to promote discussion of these subjects in various forums, and make available careful reports.

The "principles and objectives" of the association are set forth in an explanatory statement which follows in part:

Vital to Democracy

The effort now being made by organized labor to unionize the workers in all industries and occupations is of vital concern to every American who cherishes our democratic institutions. It far transcends in importance the ordinary objectives of a labor controversy. In its fundamental aspects and in its objectives, it is, in reality, a crusade for the political and economic emancipation of a great multitude of our fellow citizens who are employed in industries which deny them the elementary rights of free speech, free assembly, and free association.

It is moreover of special significance to the great middle groups of the American people to know that the efforts of American workers to gain the legally established rights of self-organization are today meeting a concerted and ruthless attack which threatens not only the rights of workers but even more the liberties of every American citizen irrespective of his immediate concern in labor controversies.

In the name of "law and order," through "vigilante" and "citizens committees," and similar organizations, powerful elements in scores of industrial localities boldly flout the law and deliberately create disorder. Invoking the Constitution, they resort to un-American methods of violence and armed terrorism. These efforts are directed not only against thousands of our fellow citizens employed in industries which deny them the fundamental guarantees of industrial democracy, but what is far more dangerous, these groups are embarking on a well-planned, nation-wide campaign to organize the mid-group Americans as a pawn for their own undemocratic purposes. To this end they are financed by reactionaries in high places and shrewdly employ newspaper advertising and all the other expensive and deceptive techniques of modern publicity. Reference need be made only to the infamous "Mohawk Valley Formula" and its propagation by a section of organized industry.

Menaces All Americans

When irresponsible, hence even more dangerous, elements in industry, in open disregard of law, use the influence of their size and their control of great power and funds to perpetuate their opposition to free expression on the part of their workers, they are simultaneously destroying the constitutional safeguards of all American citizens through a deliberate attack on their common welfare. Even public officials, sworn to administer the law impartially, have been pressed into the service of these powerful interests to the detriment of law and order.

These groups, now nationally organized and ably directed, constitute a threat to our self-governing institutions.

The dangers that confront democracy in this country are not of foreign origin. The real dangers are those which come from our failure to adjust our traditional democratic principles to changing economic conditions. That is why in Europe so many so-called democratic governments have been superseded by dictatorships.

These countries used the form and language of democracy but never absorbed its spirit. Because of this they were unable to withstand the stress of post-war economic conditions or to adjust themselves to meet the new economic and social problems of our time. This has been a tragic error which the United States must avoid at all costs.

The founders of our self-governing republic were concerned almost solely with democracy in its political aspects. Little thought was given to what we now call industrial democracy for the reason that in the simple, agricultural economy of the time there were, except for slavery, no industrial-labor problems. Slavery was such a problem, and resting as it did upon both political and economic autocracy, had to be destroyed if our democracy was to survive.

An Unfair Situation

Today's problem is not dissimilar. In the past few decades, the country has been almost entirely industrialized, without proper adjustment to the political and economic changes which this industrialization involves.

On the one hand, are vast aggregations of corporate capital, highly centralized, nation-wide in scope, frequently dominated by absentee banker control, and measuring success only in terms of interest and dividends, rather than in terms of increasing human freedom and well-being.

On the other hand, are the millions of workers, for the most part without reserve funds of any kind and thus totally helpless in their dealings with their employers. These workers, in the broad sense of the term, whether they labor by hand or brain, must be freed from the evil effects of this modern form of industrial and financial autocracy.

That is why the right of organization is of such vital importance to the workers of today. And it is such a simple, elemental right, so in keeping with democratic principles and the fundamental guarantees of the bill of rights, that it seems inconceivable that it should be anywhere denied. But it has been and it is being denied.

In this connection, much is heard of the theoretical "right to work" of every individual, cited in defense of the man who does not choose to identify himself with an organization of his fellow workers and bargain collectively as to wages, hours, and other conditions of labor. This is a piece of sophistry, brought forward by some employers to excuse or justify their use of strike breakers, and to beguile the public's sense of fair play.

The Right to Work

The "right to work" is far too often the right to work for lower wages or under conditions more satisfactory to the employer than would be established through collective bargaining. Or, in the vigorous vernacular of the union member, it is the "right to scab on another man's job." As an argument it is wholly fallacious and will not mislead those who know that collective bargaining is a fundamental safeguard of the rights of every worker, in or outside a union.

What is overlooked, however, is that these conditions are not merely the concern of those in the industries affected. They are the concern of all American citizens who wish to keep alive the principles and practices of democracy in a world where democracy is being grievously beset.

They are the concern of a great mass of Americans whose liberties and shifting economic freedom are also being shorn away. They demonstrate the fact that if American political democracy is to be preserved, it must be supplemented by sound measures and guarantees of industrial democracy and must be widely extended to safeguard the future of the democratic tradition.

Because, in a more fundamental sense, American democracy is also being menaced by many other developments in our economic and social life, this struggle for industrial freedom is only part of the total struggle for the further democratization of our economic institutions in the interests of all of our citizens to which the association is dedicated.

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Oil Board Grants Millions In Mexican Wage Increases

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 20 (AP)—An arbitration board in Mexico's $400,000,000 oil industry's dispute with labor approved a verdict over the week end granting workers' increased benefits.

A High Labor Department official predicted that terms of the draft decision would cost the companies 26,332,000 pesos (about $7,372,000) a year. According to the companies' figures cost increases were estimated at from 36,000,000 to 42,000,000 pesos a year.

The oil decision was said to have been written in terms which the companies' officials had declared were impossible to accept. Authoritative sources said this put the decision up to them of making good their implied threat to quit the country.

The decision was approved by a vote of two to one. Gustavo Corona, the Government representative and chairman of the board, and Norberto Lopez, Labor member, voted approval. Jacobo Perez Verdia, representing the employers, disapproved.

The decision had been expected by oil company managers, whose legal staffs already had begun drafting a petition for a restraining injunction.

The United States Embassy and the British Legation had awaited the text of the decision to determine whether it was "confiscatory."

An official source said the decision provided for a 40-hour week and a minimum daily wage of 5.20 pesos (about $1.45), instead of 4 pesos (about $1.04) offered by the companies.

The oil industry would be the first major Mexican industry to go on a 40-hour week if the provision should become effective.

Before the vote was announced, United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels said the Embassy and State Department were following the situation closely. He acknowledged that representations were likely "if there were any denial of justice."

Other sources said the Ambassador had taken the situation up directly with President Cardenas several weeks ago, discussing reaction to a decision based entirely on a report by experts to which the companies have strongly objected.

Long-developing dissension between the foreign-controlled Mexican oil industry and its 48,000 workers was touched off on Nov. 3, 1936, when the Workers' Syndicate made demands that 17 British, Netherlands and American companies estimated would raise their operating costs 250,000,000 pesos ($70,000,000).

While some American companies were reported insisting the decision be made an issue for a show-down fight, Aguila (Royal Dutch Shell), was said to be considering a separate peace in view of concessions it received from the Government some weeks ago. Aguila, which is British, is largest of the companies concerned.

There was a report current the Administration was in a receptive frame of mind for some compromise, such as increased prices for gas and oil, to enable the companies to meet increased operating costs.

Foreign oil representatives issued a statement assailing the arbiters' verdict as a "glaring denial of justice." The statement did not say whether they intended to accede to the award or to oppose it.

Local heads of the California Standard Oil Company of Mexico and of Huasteca (Standard Oil of New Jersey) opposed making the statement until all the companies had decided upon a joint program of action.

The statement said the arbitration report was "grossly inaccurate" and "could only be explained on the assumption that they (the arbiters) stepped entirely outside the bounds of their legitimate mission, which was to investigate and determine actual facts, and distorted the facts to fit in with their personal political-economic theories."

Hearst Ranch Seized By Mexico, Report Says

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 20 (AP)—The El Paso Times says reports prevailed in Juarez, Mexico, today that approximately 45,500 acres of rich farm land in Chihuahua belonging to William Randolph Hearst, American newspaper publisher, have been taken over by the Mexican Government for distribution among agrarians. The Times reported the land is part of Mr. Hearst's Babicora ranch.

The report said 24,700 acres were taken Dec. 10 and an additional 24,700 acres Dec. 15.

'Daughter of Neptune'

International — Georgia Norwood

Georgia Is Said to Be the Only Little Girl Born in a Lighthouse on the American Coasts

She is used to the roar of the breakers on the rocks of Boston Harbor, where during a gale she first opened her baby eyes. Now Georgia goes to school on the mainland at Hull, Massachusetts, but of late she has seen much more of the world, having been a guest in Washington with her mother, Mrs. Ralph Norwood. Georgia is also the subject of a book by Ruth Carmen, who met the "daughter of Neptune" while vacationing on Cape Cod.

Workers to Rent Plant to Employers

MARION, Ind., Dec. 18 (AP)—Some Marion factory workers this Christmas season are becoming full owners of the building and grounds where they work, and landlords of their own employer. Ownership of the factory property used by the Day Brothers shoe company is passing from the original stockholders to employees, who have paid for it out of their wages. The company will rent the property from its workers for a nominal dollar a year. This fulfills a compact in industrial co-operation, drawn up three and a half years ago to save this city one of its industries and to give work to some of its 25,000 persons. The Marion Shoe Company, in business here nearly 30 years, was hit by the depression, and a receiver had its property, a three-story brick building, which was going to be sold. Several business men and factory heads met to see what could be done to put a new manufacuring concern into the building. In Massachusetts they found a shoe company—Daly Brothers—that wanted to expand. They decided to form a real estate holding company, and to buy the building and offer it to the shoe corporation at low rent.

The plan was put through. The new firm sold $23,000 worth of stock to 383 citizens and business firms and bought the building, and the corporation moved in.

Papers of the real estate corporation had a special clause. Original stockholders were not to keep ownership of the property, but the factory workers were to buy all the stock with 2 per cent payments from their wages.

Now employees have paid all their installments and the secretary-treasurer—H. E. Arnett—has called upon the first stockholders to surrender their shares and get their money back.

Founders of the realty company thought this transfer of ownership would take five years. But business has been better and pay rolls higher than expected. In three and a half years, the shoe workers have secured possession.

Assembly Gets Charges Against Woman Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20—"Corrupt, selfish and unthinking" conduct of municipal affairs of Wildwood, Cape May County, under the administration of Mayor Doris W. Bradway was charged by an Assembly committee today.

In a report submitted to the House, covering an inquiry that began last April, the committee said it had found illegal expenditures in excess of appropriations, improper rebates of tax interest, loading of pay rolls, purchases without proper advertising, appropriations from surplus revenue that did not exist in cash and greatly increased operating costs.

It was recommended that the entire record be referred to the proper authorities for prosecution; that Webster C. Bright, formerly president of the Wildwood Board of Education and described as a missing witness, and Ralph Goldinger, who appeared as a witness and allegedly gave false testimony, be summoned before the bar of the House, and that added legislative safeguards be thrown about the handling of public funds.

"We find," said the report, "that the municipal affairs of the city of Wildwood since Doris W. Bradway became a member of the city commission, first as director of the Department of Revenue and Finance and then as Mayor, have been administered by her, her colleagues and her appointees principally to benefit herself and themselves, politically and otherwise."

"The record disclosed a corrupt, selfish and unthinking administration of public affairs to the detriment of the citizens and taxpayers of Wildwood, whose interests the elective and appointive officials have failed to protect although sworn to do."

The report of the committee was presented as the lawmakers returned here today for a special session to receive and adopt a recodification of the laws of New Jersey. The revision is contained in two volumes containing 3500 pages and a reference volume. The work has just been completed, having been placed in the hands of the members of the Legislature a few days ago for their inspection. The commission was named in 1925 and has spent approximately $1,000,000 in carrying its work to completion.

Football Coach and Artist Reveals Talent in Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—The art of landscape painting has recently "crashed" the sports pages of leading newspapers throughout the United States, ever since Robert C. Zuppke, football coach of the University of Illinois opened an exhibit of his work here at Western Studios in the Woolworth Building. Twenty-five oil paintings of rugged western scenes tell the story of how Mr. Zuppke passes his time when not on the football field.

Once a sign painter, working high over Broadway on a swinging scaffold, he tells how he has had little instruction in painting, but, from time to time, has enjoyed "dabbling." Since taking a position as teacher of history and coach in Muskegon, Mich., high school, he has produced 150 paintings. He is a graduate of Wisconsin University.

The current exhibit was first shown at the Palmer House in Chicago. It includes chiefly reproductions of mountains, plains, deserts and forests of Arizona and the Rockies, a locale which Mr. Zuppke visits yearly after the gridiron season.

One of the outstanding paintings before which the artist's public—chiefly enthusiasts of the sporting world—linger, is entitled "The Deodar Tree." This variety of huge, ornamental cedar tree, painted in a California setting, is revealed in exceedingly brilliant colors — deep orange, purple and blue—with the lively sweeping technique which is most often described as "vigorous" when Mr. Zuppke's work is reviewed.

Others are named "Winter Scene in Rocky Mountains," "Moonlight in Arizona" and "Grazing Plains, Arizona."

Explaining how he develops colors, Mr. Zuppke said that he works first with color crayons, capturing the various shades before they change. Later, he re-creates the scene in his studio with oils.

The exhibition, which will continue here until Dec. 31, is sponsored by E. A. Hungerford, of Wall Street.

Marital License Test Is Opposed

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Two medical experts have objected to proposed legislation requiring physical examinations for all marriage license applicants.

Dr. Walter Clarke of the American Social Hygiene Association told the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation that a complete physical examination was unnecessary.

Dr. E. R. Coffey of the United States Public Health Service advised the committee that the fewer obstacles to marriage raised by legislation the better.

Several speakers at the hearing for a model marriage bill prepared by State Senator Thomas C. Desmond of Newburgh, N. Y., and Assemblyman Charles H. Breitbart of Brooklyn argued that laws requiring physical examinations would drive those seeking marriage licenses to near-by states which do not require such examinations.

Canadians Seek Gold in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Eight hundred thousand Canadian dollars are being poured into a vast cavern of a hole nine miles from Charlotte as rapidly as the tattoo of gouging pneumatic drills can pierce granite 410 feet under the earth's surface in a gold mine development that is already close to being the greatest in the South.

This is at the Capps Hill Gold Mine, biggest of the Canadian ventures after Carolina gold in what has been inaccurately described as a gold rush. Capps Hill is one of the large-scale operations now under way in the Carolinas, but its yield, like all the rest, is low grade. No bonanza fortunes are built from piles of ore that assay less than $10 a ton.

Hugh Jardine, Canadian engineer in charge, revealed the extent of the operations of his company. On a large tract nine miles from the city off the Beatty's Ford road, the Capps Hill Company, Ltd., of Toronto, has sunk a main shaft 410 feet deep, and on the sides of labyrinthian tunnels painfully blasted through rock there gleams what men work for.

The Capps Hill company, Mr. Jardine said, has spent $260,000 in the past year and a half, and will top $800,000 before the projects really begin to make money.

A sight almost unique in North Carolina greets the visitor at Capps Hill. It's a mining camp—the real thing. Assay offices, low office buildings, and frame living quarters for 70 employees have been built. A wooden tower from which ore is dumped juts above the mouth of the deep shaft. Down a small track speeds the little skip, which carries men or ore or both.

Gold gleams dimly, veined in gray and white rock, flashing when light rays strike its wet surface. But it comes in small crumbling quantities, with no nuggets. It hardly seemed worth-while to attempt to make off with the Canadian's treasure when visiting newspaper men realized they would have to tote 10 tons to the surface to get a little more than $100.

Armament Race Of Naval Powers Shown in Yearbook

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Scope of a new world naval armaments race was disclosed today by publication of the 1937 edition of the authoritative yearbook, "Jane's Fighting Ships."

An editor's foreword declared: "In the 12 months that elapsed since the 1936 edition appeared there has been no abatement in the flood of orders from new warships. In the whole world there is scarcely a naval power of any importance which has not felt impelled to join in the common impulse to bring its fleet up to date."

The book cited warship building activities of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Russia, Japan and Germany. It added: "Thus all seven of the principal powers now are committed to a policy of building capital ships, a sufficient commentary on the enthusiasm shown in uninformed quarters for substitution of cheaper weapons, such as torpedo boats, submarines or aircraft for big ships whose future existence has so often seemed to be threatened."

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Left, the Standard Tudor Sedan. . . . Right, the De Luxe Fordor Sedan

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The De Luxe was designed for those who like the basic Ford features but want more size and style. It brings both size and style at low Ford prices.

THE DE LUXE — THE STANDARD

The De Luxe is an addition to the Ford line. It looks big and is. It is spacious, with richer appointments. Sedans have larger luggage space. And under the hood is the 85-horsepower V-8 engine.

The Standard Ford is newly styled, inside and out. It is even lower priced than the De Luxe, but built on the same dependable 112-inch wheelbase chassis — to the same high standard of mechanical excellence. And it offers again a choice of 85-horsepower or 60-horsepower V-8 engines.

V-type 8-cylinder engines were used only in expensive cars before Ford found a way to produce them efficiently at a low price. Since then, four million Ford owners have proved on the road that enjoyment and economy can be built into the same 8 cylinders by good design. The thrifty "60" engine, especially, provides low first cost and operating cost. Hundreds of owners report 22 to 27 miles per gallon.

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With two designs, two engines, and two price ranges, it's easier than ever to pick a Ford car that fits your personal preference. Whichever you choose, whatever you pay, you'll get the value for which the Ford name stands.

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De Luxe Ford V-8 (85 hp. only)—Coupe, $689; Tudor Sedan, $729; Fordor Sedan, $774; Convertible Coupe, $774; Club Coupe, $749; Convertible Club Coupe, $804; Phaeton, $824; Convertible Sedan, $904.

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Trade Plan to Aid Peace of World Offered by Salter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ten points of endeavor to help forward international peace were suggested by Sir Arthur Salter, M. P., for Oxford University, at a recent meeting of the Statistical Society of Manchester.

The points were:

1. Stabilization of currencies.
2. Negotiation of more bilateral trade agreements.
3. Easing of "most favored nation" practice in the interest of reciprocal trade.
4. Facilitation of sale of colonial raw materials on equal terms to all comers.
5. New effort to maintain foreign trade.
6. Extension of export market facilities to countries combining in peace policy.
7. Extension of "Congo-basin" policy—equal economic opportunity—to all colonies in tropical Africa.
8. Reduction of provocative competition involved in state aid in foreign trade.
9. Determination to make Anglo-American treaty both a great success in itself and a nucleus to which other peace-loving countries could adhere.
10. "Let us no longer all try to sell more and buy less."

Aid Given on Farm Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—So that no hard pressed farmers may suffer, the British Columbia Government has canceled a proposed sale of lands on which taxes have been owed since 1931. Before next year, when a tax sale will be held, land owners will be given an opportunity to work out their taxes on the roads of the province. By the autumn of 1938, the Government expects, the sale can be held without any man losing his land if he is willing to work.

Germany Boosts Its Motor Industry

Linked with development of a 5000-mile superhighway system, now well under way, are plans for production of a low-priced 'people's car' intended for export on a large scale.

Paul Wolff From Black Star

Super-Highway From Frankfort-on-the-Main to Darmstadt
Part of the System of High-Speed Motor Roads That Is Now Being Built Throughout Germany

The News

BERLIN, Dec. 20 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler has announced that Germany would begin within a few years to export a cheap "people's car" on a large scale.

The automobile is to be produced in what is to be Germany's largest factory, of which the cornerstone will be laid soon.

"Many hundred thousand cars will be manufactured annually," he declared, "so we may soon reach the point of American motorization, namely, one automobile per five inhabitants."

He made his announcement Dec. 17 to 2000 autoroad workers whom he invited to a theater, dinner and sightseeing tour through Berlin on the occasion of the completion of the two-thousandth kilometer (1242 miles) of national motor roads.

He told the workers that first-class highways rather than a so-called liberty of press testified to the culture of a nation.

Herr Hitler declared German efforts now were directed at making the automobile industry independent of raw material imports by the production of gasoline, rubber, iron, steel and white metals.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — In the carefully planned development of a great 5000-mile system of super-express, concrete highways now well under way in various parts of Germany, Reichsführer Hitler is seen to have made a major effort toward reemployment stimulation of a badly lagging motor industry.

Sections of the nation-wide system of limited highways have been opened to traffic, aggregating nearly 1000 miles of concrete. These sections have been constructed where they were most needed to relieve congestion. Further stretches adding up to 500 miles are now under construction, with the probability that next spring, 1500 miles of limited boulevards, by-passing all major centers of population and providing speedy outlets from Berlin to Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium will have been made available to a Germany that Herr Hitler definitely intends to "motorize."

While the National Socialist Government assumes no credit for conceiving the idea of crossing and criss-crossing Germany with mile-a-minute traffic arteries (that scheme was long held in the background of German politics), Herr Hitler is responsible for putting the business of highway construction under the state and thus making the application of a broad-scale highway plan immediately feasible. Private work was speedily eliminated, but the Government is as thoroughly speedy in utilizing the valuable experience of private firms through contracts awarded to them under state supervision.

Military Value

While no public mention is made of the military value of the highway chain, it is obvious that transportation of war materials and troops from one end of Germany to the other will be greatly facilitated. Still, the main objectives of the express highways are distinctly to fulfill the Government's promise to reduce the number of unemployed, to relieve state and municipal exchequers of welfare costs and to stimulate the motor industry, a main cog in the nation's economic machinery.

Although tourist traffic undoubtedly will be encouraged by smoother and more comfortable highway travel, this factor was not of primary consideration in express road projects.

Immediate plans call for the building of 4375 miles of broad, concrete highways that will have no major traffic interruptions anywhere along their routes. Cross traffic will go over or under the roads. Entering traffic obtains access only at protected grade separations or at rotary traffic circles. The hope has been expressed by Herr Hitler that these roads will take speeds of 100 miles an hour, not only comfortably but safely.

Auto Taxes Abolished

To make it possible for more Germans to have cars, Herr Hitler's first step in invigorating the motor industry was to abolish all taxes on private cars. Motor lorries and commercial vehicles pay the customary taxes but are not required to make any special contributions toward the construction and maintenance of new highways.

But have the projected road plans shown indications of fulfilling stated objectives? They have. Not only has the number of motorcars manufactured in Germany been largely increased since the road system was started four years ago but much has been done toward increasing the efficiency of cars to insure safety at high speeds on the new roads.

During the four years since Herr Hitler turned the first spade of turf on the new highway between Frankfort-on-the-Main and Darmstadt, to launch the highway program, the number of cars in Germany have been increased by 323,000. To date, there are more than 1,000,000 cars on the road as compared with 961,000 at the end of 1936. Last year, 111,000 cars were added to the nation's total and this year's addition is estimated at close to 200,000 cars.

Highway Patrol

In an effort to avoid accident problems such as those occasioned by growing congestion in the United States, Germany is developing an efficient highway patrol instructed to maintain strict observance of all safety regulations. Licenses to drive may be had by any person over 18 years of age, though proof of skill in driving wins licenses for some 15-years-olds. Examinations require knowledge of car machinery and road regulations as well as efficiency at the wheel. The applicant must cover some 25 miles with an official at his side to show his ability to drive. Drastic punishment is accorded any one found guilty of operating a car without a license to the point of precluding him from the right of ever obtaining a license.

Despite sharp precautions against accidents, however, Germany has its growing problems of insuring safety on its $320,000-a-mile highways. For one thing, no provisions for artificial lighting have yet been made other than at points of immediate access to towns.

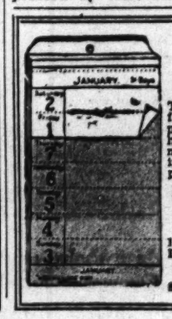
On Germany's entire highway system of 25,000 miles of main roads, 50,000 miles of primary country roads and 56,250 miles of secondary or main line branch roads; 29,000 persons were injured in the first quarter of 1936; 50,000 in the second quarter; 57,000 in the third quarter. Fatalities for the same periods rose in the following order: 1500, 2400, 2700. On the new motor roads and their branch roads, 420 accidents were reported for 1936, including 30 fatalities. Negligence of drivers was the chief contributing factor and alcohol and fatigue played the next major roles.

Pedestrians Safegarded

Whereas, in the United States, pedestrians cause more than 50 per cent of the trouble on the highways, only four accidents of the 420 along the new motor roads in Germany were attributed to pedestrians. This good record was traceable to the fact that Germany is providing complete separation of motor and pedestrian travel.

Highway financing is not the complicated setup found in America. The National Socialist scheme makes roadbuilding just another item of the state budget. Communities or motorists do not contribute. Thus 35 per cent of the money spent for new roads goes out as actual wages, rather than as direct relief into the pockets of breadwinners who need the money and 20 to 25 per cent is returned to the Minister of Finance immediately the work begins, in the form of income taxes, turnover and other taxes paid by workmen, engineers and firms engaged in contracts.

The State has thus to find only about 40 per cent of the amount required to construct the roads. This it obtains with the help of a rediscounting and credit scheme organized by the State Bank (Reichsbank) and capital furnished by the German State Railways Company. With increasing prosperity, however, capital will be granted for the most part through the national budget, and finally by means of loans.



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Soviets Disclose Secret Execution Of Party Chiefs

(Continued from Page 1)

charges of personal immorality from the Kremlin circle, also was executed.

The other five were V. P. Larin, former member of the Communist Party Central Committee; Vladimir Zukermann, director of the Foreign Office Department of Eastern Affairs; B. P. Sheboldaeff, former chief secretary of the Communist Party for North Caucasus; M. D. Orakhelashvili, veteran Georgian communist, and A. D. Meteleff. (Since Dec. 10, 39 other death sentences had been reported.)

In its announcement the government wished the secret police, the former OGPU, now known as the NKVD, "success in uprooting enemies of the people."

The broadcast concluded, "Long life to NKVD, the punitive organism of the proletarian State."

Convocation for the first time of the General Supreme Soviet, Russia's new Parliament, also was announced. It will meet Jan. 12, just a month after the Soviet's first general election.

Military Rail Line

MOSCOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—An official radio broadcast last night announced completion of a new 1800-mile railroad paralleling the Far Eastern section of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The new line, constructed with utmost secrecy because of its tremendous military importance, runs from Karminsk, east of Lake Baikal, to Khabarovsk, 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean. At Khabarovsk it joints the Trans-Siberian, a branch of which runs from there down to Vladivostok.

Political prisoners of the secret police composed much of the large labor battalions that built the new line. It was announced that 10,000 of the prisoners who had made good records in their work on the railroad would be freed. Many would have the notation of their imprisonment removed from their citizenship papers.

Building of the new railway, which lies to the north of the double-tracked Trans-Siberian line, has taken nearly four years. Such secrecy has surrounded it that it has not been definitely learned whether the new line is double-tracked.

Its construction was carried on at top speed to provide the Soviet Army with sufficient transportation facilities to wage defensive warfare in Far Eastern Siberia and along the shores of the Pacific.

Tsarist Russia's inability to move troops and supplies rapidly across Siberia was a fatal weakness in the 1904 war with Japan. That experience has not been lost on the Tsar's successors, who find their relations with Japan growing progressively more tense.

It was believed the line would have tremendous commercial value also. Cut through the heart of a veritable empire, it will open up a region rich in minerals, timber and farm lands.

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Danubia: Area Out of Gear In Self-Sufficiency Battle

The News

PARIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos' series of visits to France's central and eastern European allies has brought him home with a suitcase full of promises. He returned to Paris, after visiting Poland, Roumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, after 30 speeches, 24 dinners and 6000 miles of traveling, with two conclusions to report:

1. Franco-German rapprochement is the key to Europe's peace;
2. Closer economic relations and better everyday political relations between the four principal countries, and Germany cannot wait any longer on their political agreements with France.

In brief, M. Delbos' series of talks has shown that, while France's allies integrally maintain their alliances, they are looking for commercial understandings with Germany as a practical necessity of life—and, if either obligation is to give way, it will be the alliances.

Basing his efforts on the detailed conferences held recently by heads of the British and French governments, M. Delbos sought to bring Poland and the three Little Entente nations into a new European collective security system.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The French Foreign Minister has just returned from Danubia, where he has been taking part in one of the most significant diplomatic struggles in Europe.

Danubia—where the continental policies of France, of Italy and of Germany are in conflict—does not have its name upon the maps. It has been called a "nation" without boundaries. Actually, its difficulty is that it has too many boundaries. They divide the wide area, tributary to the not-always-blue Danube, into a cluster of a half-dozen states. And it is the effort to exert a dominant influence in each of these that has pushed these minor powers into international political and economic competition.

Thus the tour of Yvon Delbos, seeking to re-cement France's chain of alliances in the face of growing German and Italian influence, serves to emphasize two basic causes for southeastern Europe's unrest.

The first is the belief in economic self-sufficiency. The second is the belief in political self-sufficiency.

Danubia is not alone in these two illusions. They concern the world today. But they are important along the Danube because there they appear in smaller compass than elsewhere. They can be held in the hand, examined and understood.

It is customary to trace the Danubian dilemma to the World War settlement—the break-up of the Hapsburg empire into tariff-walled entities. Accurate as this is, it needs to be pursued one step further to disclose the type of thinking which has resulted in the present instability.

Post-War Reversal

Farms and factories illustrate the point.

One of the first things that the Danubian nations did, once their post-war identities were firmly established, was to develop independent economies. Austria and Czechoslovakia had been essentially industrial countries. They stimulated the development of agriculture.

On the other hand, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Bulgaria were mainly farming areas before the war. They began to set up factories.

So not only the customs barriers that separated some 70,000,000 people proved a hindrance, but the natural trade balance of the entire area was thrown out of gear. Self-sufficiency did not develop to a point where it approached a fully closed circle. But today, only a little more than a quarter of the Danubian commerce involves an exchange between the six nations themselves. Before each began to produce things it used to buy from the others, they were able to do more than 40 per cent of their business between themselves.

Some economists see this "unbalance" as the reason numerous "plans" to rescue the Danube have failed. And numerous have these been, from Tardieu's "Economic Union" scheme of 1922, through successive "Danubian Federation" plans sponsored by France and Czechoslovakia, down to the more recent effort to link part of the Little Entente and the Rome Protocol states of Italy, Hungary and Austria, which is reputed to have had a British as well as a French blessing.

Complexity Illustrated

The complexity of the problem is illustrated by the position of Yugoslavia, forming as she does a key factor in southeastern Europe. She has in the last few weeks, taken unusual advantage of being "variously wooed." During M. Delbos' visit to Belgrade, long-standing treaty negotiations were concluded, including the abolition of clearing agreements which had hampered Franco-Yugoslav commerce.

But only a few days before Yugoslavia had signed a somewhat similar agreement with Italy, which is endeavoring to link the Yugoslavs with the "Rome Protocol" economic group. Nor has Germany refrained from entering the field, having, within past months, achieved in artificially doubling her trade with the Yugoslavs.

Thus the economic competition mirrors the efforts at political control, with the drive intensified since Italy's formal resignation from the League of Nations Dec. 11. That action served to more openly define the pro-and-anti-fascist cleavage in Europe. It also served to reveal the extent to which the fascist powers are supplanting the League influence by their own direct diplomacy. The trend increases the vigor of the political self-sufficiency movements by forcing the smaller nations to depend more strongly on direct alliances.

This is in contrast to the "League era." In that period it was often assumed that the League itself stood as a guarantee to the individuality of the post-war states. But today's increasing competition for political control of the Danubian countries makes it clear that the League had a larger task. It was to support a collective system which would safeguard the inter-dependence of the smaller continental units.

Easier for the Big Ones

But now, with each smaller nation seeking to maintain a self-sufficient diplomatic position, the hegemony of the larger powers becomes increasingly easy to exert.

Italy and Germany, overlooking points of conflict so long as it serves mutual ends, have sought to "divide" the Danube into spheres of influence. Italy has intensified its efforts in Yugoslavia and Hungary. And Austria, balancing between the two Fascist powers, finds itself in an increasingly difficult position.

Meanwhile, Germany continues its effort to separate Roumania and Yugoslavia from Czechoslovakia in the Little Entente, and at the same time to keep a firm hold on its relations with Bulgaria.

France seeks to achieve outright military alliances with Roumania and Yugoslavia, paralleling that between the Quai d'Orsay and the Czechs. And France, apparently backed by British disapproval of fascist "adventures," takes such steps as guaranteeing aid to Roumania against an aggressor—hoping in return to gain ultimate assent to the use of Roumanian railroads for Soviet troops, as a means of utilizing the Franco-Soviet and Russian-Czechoslovak alliances in case of an attack upon Czechoslovakia.

Throughout all of these developments, both economic and political, there are aspects that make for pacification. Genuine lessening of friction, of which the closer relations between Italy and Yugoslavia form an example, are widely written down as positive gains. So also are the various steps to reduce, beginning bilaterally, the barriers to international commerce. But fundamentally it appears to be the effort to erect self-sufficient political and economic structures that has been driving the Danube states, as well as many other nations, into dubious alliances. And their value will remain problematical until they are supplanted by broader concepts of the interdependence of a world, slowly discovering the artificiality of its self-made divisions.

Triangle

(Continued from Page 1)

ents combined with the tonnage of steel corporation plants which will be managed from Pittsburgh after Jan. 1 make a grand total of 34,665,600 tons of capacity tributary to this city.

This figures out to 49.6 per cent of the country's steelmaking facilities, and if a point be stretched and the Wheeling Steel Corporation, only 60 miles down river be included, then slightly more than one-half of the nation's steel industry looks to the "golden triangle" for its management.

Thirty-four million tons of steelmaking capacity is real tonnage. In all the steel mills the world over this year about 135,000,000 tons of steel is being made.

Germany and Russia, the two greatest steelmaking countries next to the United States, this year combined will scarcely turn out as many ingots as steel executives in Pittsburgh alone dictate.

As Pittsburgh views it, the transfer of the main offices of the Steel corporation from New York to Pittsburgh is only a homecoming, long deferred and inevitable. Prior to the formation of the steel corporation in April, 1901, Pittsburgh, as headquarters for the old Carnegie Steel Company, shone brightly as the steel center of the United States.

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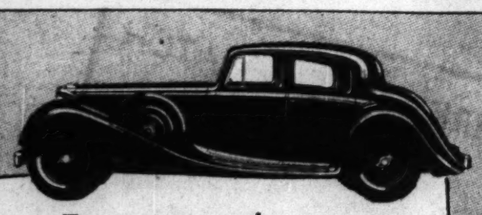

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La Guardia Stalls Housing Program, Abrams Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 20—Inadequate support of public housing on the part of the New York City Fusion administration is viewed by Charles Abrams, counsel for the American Federation of Housing Authorities, as a definite threat to plans for widespread reconstruction of blighted areas to free the municipality's slum-bound millions from tenements and crime-breeding neighborhoods.

"The City of New York cannot be proud of its housing program if it permits the housing authority to float unsupported in a vast sea of uncertainty," he declared last night in an attack upon delays in rehousing efforts in New York.

La Guardia Blamed

Mr. Abrams, who resigned last month as counsel to the New York City Housing Authority after differing with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia over matters of policy, held that inability to start the housing program was directly the fault of the La Guardia administration. At the same time he declared New York State had done "absolutely nothing" to assist housing, even though the responsibility for action "was primarily its own."

"The housing authority needs funds. And it is time the city appropriated money from its budget instead of doing a lot of talking," he continued.

Two demands were made by Mr. Abrams in his address, which was delivered under auspices of the forum division of the Works Progress Administration. The first was that city and state governments, as well as the Federal Government, should contribute toward the cost of rehousing, and the second, that housing should be financed from capital loans and not entirely from budgetary appropriations.

Twin Needs Outlined

"Two things are needed for a housing project—loans for construction and subsidies to meet deficits," he added. "The loans can be obtained from private sources at low interest rates if the Government will guarantee these loans as it proposes doing under the new FHA program. A large program can be secured only if the money is borrowed from private sources.

"We cannot talk of a housing program in billions and have it solely through congressional appropriations that are a charge against the budget. Private financing must be invited."

Hope for an adequate program of rehousing, Mr. Abrams concluded, depended largely upon the willingness of private institutions and individuals to lend directly to the housing authorities.

Use of Vacant Stores For Liquor Ads Banned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20—Renting empty shop windows for beer and liquor advertisements will not be permitted in New Jersey, State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner D. Frederick Burnett announced today. Manufacturers should restrict their advertising to the mediums now permitted, he added.

"I believe you are making a mistake in adopting this method of advertising," he told a brewer. "Complaints are being constantly received that liquor is being over-advertised."

Light for Night Rescues

In night rescue work, the United States coast guard uses powerful acetylene searchlights, practically wind and waterproof, which shed a diffused light over the field of operations.

Warners Plan Entertainment, Not 'Message'

Problem pictures put aside in films in the making at Burbank studio—Barbara O'Neill and Marie Wilson attracting attention among new players.

The Scene in Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

A tour of Warner Brothers Burbank studio reveals at least a temporary departure on the part of these film entrepreneurs from their usual problem films. The permanence of any such maneuver, of course, is questionable. The Warner Brothers have built their reputation on the problem film, the film which is popularly represented as "saying something," and it is unlikely that they will not have more Zolas and Pasteurs and Public Enemies for some future release.

But for the present day they are confining themselves to four pictures in the "A" bracket which have nothing to do with the state of the country or even of the world. These seems, in fact, to be designed with a peculiar catholicity of taste, to fit almost any sort of audience that might be looking for entertainment and for nothing else.

Stage 13 houses "Jezebel," now in its fifth week of shooting, and with Bette Davis, Henry Fonda and George Brent very busy with their dramatic technique in a story of hot-blooded youth in the South of 1852. Busy, too, with their southern accents, and all about equally successful, though Miss Davis has had more practice, perhaps, for she used a southern accent in an earlier picture on this same lot. That picture was "Cabin in the Cotton." (It was, incidentally, one of these "problem" pictures, written as the maiden effort for the screen of the American dramatist, Paul Green, and was one of the few American pictures ever to win great success in Russia.) Miss Davis insists, however, that there is a difference, even in her southern accents. The accent for "Cabin in the Cotton" was Cajolinian, while "Jezebel" has a Louisiana setting. But to the unaccustomed ear, it must be reiterated they sound very much of a piece.

These Charming People

A picture called "Everybody Was Very Nice," on stage 12, was described by the studio guide as a story of some "charming young people during the prohibition era." Well, the young people were charming, at any rate. This is the second effort in Hollywood of Barbara O'Neill, who was seen to such good advantage as the second wife in "Stella Dallas" recently. Miss O'Neill is young as well as charming, yet in both pictures she has played the rather middle-aged mother of other players. In this, by some sort of alchemy known only to the makeup people, she plays the mother of Wayne Morris. And the other charming young people of the prohibition era in the picture are Priscilla Lane and Nick Foran.

"Robin Hood" is still going strong on the same lot. To judge by the great stone walls of the sets, and by some of the merry men to be seen standing about, this will rather closely follow the "Robin Hood" of Mr. Douglas Fairbanks. The noticeable absence of the sets of Mr. William Cameron Menzies, which made the first "Robin Hood" pictorially attractive, will be somewhat compensated for, it is said, by the fact that the last "Robin Hood" is being shot in color. Well, perhaps, but to those who remember the Menzies sets, the difference may be apparent just the same. Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland and Claude Rains are the chief players in this one.

Miss Lombard Again

Mervyn Le Roy's last directorial effort before leaving Warner Brothers for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios is "Food for Scandal," which will present Carole Lombard and Fernand Gravet in their first joint screening. This seems to be Miss Lombard's year. She has two successful pictures, "True Confession" and "Nothing Sacred," now playing, and this should easily be a third.

This is also, incidentally, Marie Wilson's second picture recently in a maid's cap and apron, and may mean, as nearly all Hollywood is hoping, that she is being pointed for the leading feminine role in "Boy Meets Girl," which Warner Brothers own, and which is pretty generally thought to fit Miss Wilson like the proverbial glove. Miss Wilson was recently seen as a maid in "The Great Garrick." In "Boy Meets Girl" she would be called on to play a waitress, but the costumes would be similar. Her comedy is generally appreciated in the film capital, but even more generally noticed and approved, perhaps, in New York and London, from both of which a steady stream of fan mail comes to the studio demanding better things for Miss Wilson.

"In Old Chicago"

A diversity of entertainment soon to be released from other studios also is noticeable for the lack of anything approaching the seriously important picture with a message. Melodrama and vaudeville and fairy tale seem to be the order of the day. Fox will soon release "In Old Chicago," in which they spent a great many thousands of dollars to recreate an approximation of the great Chicago fire. Walt Disney will release "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," his first full-length feature cartoon. Samuel Goldwyn is preparing both "Marco Polo" and the "Goldwyn Follies" for an early showing. Paramount is nearly ready with "Buccaneer," story of the pirate, Jean La Fitte. M-G-M has its great musical, "Rosalie," nearly cut, and should have it in the theaters before long. Hal Roach will bring out his second feature, "Merrily We Live," some time in January. Mr. Roach will be remembered as the producer of "Topper."

This about completes the list of the big ones soon to come. The studios, as a matter of fact, have been rather in the doldrums for a month or so. The stock market variations sent a decided inclination to hesitate through production plans. This, added to the fact that the windup of the studio year is approaching, has cut production for most of November and December to a total of 33 pictures in production, an all-time low. Gathering signs, however, seem to indicate an early speeding up of production, and enough pictures going before cameras to more than satisfy the demand, which has remained healthy throughout what appears to have been a local Hollywood flurry rather than any serious curtailment of pictures.

Frank Daugherty

Carole Lombard
Who, With Two Pictures Playing, Is Now Making a Third, "Food for Scandal," With Fernand Gravet.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, on Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.40mc) on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 920kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Jan. 16, Feb. 20, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Dec. 26; Jan. 9, 23, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPDM, 560kc, on Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Dec. 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

La Habra: Washington Grammar School, 3 p. m., Dec. 26.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 30.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 30.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 28.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1254 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 27.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 3:30 p. m., Dec. 28.

Illinois

Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Myrtle Masonic Temple, 4240 Irving Park Road, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 26.

Massachusetts

East Weymouth (Society, Weymouth): Masonic Temple, Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 28.

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U.S. Funds and Group Medicine

(Continued from Page 1)

Elliott also brands as "of doubtful legality" the "emergency rooms" or first-aid headquarters maintained by most other Government departments.

New Laws Sought

Senator Pat. McCarran (D) of Nevada, at whose request the ruling was made, says it should be followed by "specific legislation making it impossible for this to recur in Government departments. . . . No department should take upon itself authority to divert public money and the appropriating of it. . . . This stands as an example of what may be going on in departments, and should result in legislation with teeth in it."

Because of the "emergency status of the HOLC, some doubt still exists as to the precise effect of the comptroller-general's ruling. The HOLC and its group-medicine offspring have a unique corporative status, and it may be necessary to have acts of Congress to limit their use of funds. Had the decision applied to one of the old line departments, it would have been entirely binding.

HOLC authorities, defending their action, pointed to general authorization in the law creating the corporation, and giving its board power to determine "necessary expenditures under this act and the manner in which they shall be incurred."

Mr. Elliott, in ruling on the contention points out that Congress has passed specific laws for the welfare of federal employees, such as retirement and compensation for those injured in line of duty. He rules that the enactment of such laws renders negative the implication that such powers are included in general statutory provisions controlling other activities. He concludes:

"It has been the long-established rule in the federal service that the functions of the agencies of the United States are restricted to those activities authorized by general or special enactments of the Congress, and where an activity involves the expenditure of money of the United States, the appropriation laws must make the moneys available therefor, in no uncertain terms, if such activity is to be accepted as lawful. Accordingly, it must be concluded in the instant matter, that the disbursements and other costs were made and incurred without authority of law."

Barrie Collection Brings £2800 At Auction in London

LONDON, Dec. 20 (AP)—Gabriel Wells of New York today paid £560 for an autographed manuscript of the late Sir James Barrie's "Peter Pan and Wendy."

The author's entire collection brought £2800, including more than £1500 for Barrie's collection of autographed manuscripts and letters of other authors.

"Quality Street" sold for £300.

Although Barrie was not a collector himself, manuscripts and rare editions came to him from such friends as Robert Louis Stevenson, George Moore, Joseph Conrad, George Meredith and Thomas Hardy.

Among lots of Barrie's work that attracted popular attention was a 1905 copy of "The Little Minister," somewhat worn, which went to the Antarctic with Captain Scott.

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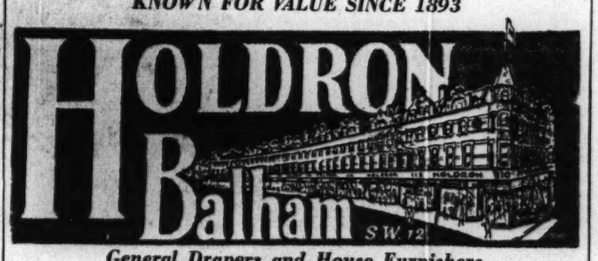

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CUNARD WHITE STAR

Simple House Designs Urged By the FHA to Save Money

Last of three articles explaining to the average American, who might be interested in building an inexpensive house, what the new Federal housing program means to him.

WASHINGTON (AP)—How can the man who can afford only a house of the less-than-$6000 class be sure of getting the most possible out of his spending?

Government housing authorities say by adopting plans of the Federal Housing Administration for small homes, or by seeing that his architect or builder follows the basic ideas laid down in the FHA plans.

"Every square foot of space, every odd corner, every length of pipe, every pipe connection, every foot of lumber that can be eliminated must be saved," says the FHA.

"At the same time, these economies and efficiencies may not be obtained at the sacrifice of substantial construction or of minimum standards for convenience and comfort."

One basic idea is that the nearer a house approaches a cube, or square box, the lower the relative cost in proportion to the interior space provided.

"While it may be necessary to reduce the basic house to a box," says the FHA, "it must nevertheless be a well-proportioned box, with its materials and openings treated with imagination and skill."

These are other points:

1. Interior framing and partitioning should be designed to eliminate all possible corners.

2. Standard lengths of lumber should be used throughout except where cutting is required to form gables and frame around stairs and chimneys.

3. Joists should be carried between outside bearing walls and supported by bearing members to reduce labor of cutting and to give greater flexibility in interior planning.

4. Standard or stock items of millwork should be used. Specially-designed mantels, windows, baseboards, etc., cost more.

5. Plumbing lines should be concentrated, kitchen and bath being back to back in one-floor plans and above one another in two-story plans.

6. Heating layouts should be designed for short runs of piping or duct work.

Aside from these practical considerations, there is a large field of intangible value, based on the house's market value. The man lending money on a house must consider what it might bring if it were sold. Thus the appearance must be considered as well as the practicability.

Housing authorities say that as a general rule it is wiser to build something "conventional." A design that is known to be acceptable in the community probably will be more "marketable" if it must be sold.

Thus some architects contend it is better to have a basement, because many people expect a house to have a basement. Others argue for a ground-floor heating room, contending this is a matter of education.

The ground-floor room is the cheaper, many experts say, particularly in moderate climates, where it is not necessary to dig deep to carry the foundations below the frost line.

There are those, too, who oppose the view that the "conventional" will be most easily marketed in the future. They point to the increase in building of "modern" or "international" design homes in the Mid-West since they were shown at the Chicago world fair. The 1939 New York fair, they say, may bring a sharp swing to this type.

These are opinions. The prospective builder is paying his money and can take his choice.

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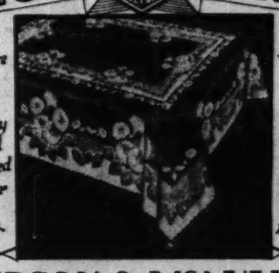

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Japanese Thrusts Planned West and South of Nanking

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A State Department official said today the United States was considering asking Japan to establish a safety zone at Hankow for Americans. Great Britain has requested Japan to establish such a zone.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20 (AP)—An imminent Japanese offensive in Chekiang and Anwhei, rich central Chinese provinces, was disclosed today by Gen. Iwane Matsui, Japanese commander.

The pressure of Japan's campaign, however, was felt the whole length of coastal China from Tsingtao, important northern seaport, to Canton, metropolis of the South.

Three United States warships stood by at Tsingtao to evacuate Americans if necessary.

The three American warships at Tsingtao, 390 miles north of Shanghai, were the cruiser Marblehead, the destroyer Pope and the gunboat Sacramento.

Augusta Remains

After the dispatch of the Marblehead of the Shantung province port, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander of the United States Asiatic fleet, indefinitely deferred the departure of his flagship, the cruiser Augusta, for Manila. The Augusta, to have sailed yesterday, was to have been replaced as Shanghai station ship by the Marblehead.

A Japanese naval attack on Tsingtao highly developed by Japanese industry, was anticipated because of the destruction of rich Japanese properties by Chinese troops there.

A Japanese spokesman said he was informed Chinese had destroyed all Japanese cotton mills in Tsingtao. Since all Japanese had evacuated the port at the outbreak of the war, Chinese had held the mills, which have 500,000 spindles and normally employ 24,000 Chinese workers, as hostage against attack. Value was estimated at more than 300,000,000 yen (about $87,000,000).

General Matsui told Japanese newspapermen in an interview Japanese troops were resting briefly after the capture of Nanking, capital of Republican China, but soon would resume major operations which would continue until the Chinese Government ended its resistance.

Canton Campaign Indicated

Heavy concentrations of Japanese warcraft were reported along the Kwangtung province coast, presumably indicating Japanese plans to strike at Canton.

Thousands of Japanese troops were said to have been shifted from the Shanghai-Nanking area to the south, where an offensive would strike close to the crown colony of Hong Kong, Britain's great stronghold and commercial center.

Both on the coast and in the interior the Chinese apparently were girding to continue their defense. Thousands of well-equipped troops, part of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's 2,000,000 available well-trained men, were mobilized and tens of thousands more were in training at Hankow, temporary seat of the Central Government.

Defense preparations have been completed in South China with Gen. Li Chi-sen in command of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, Chinese reported here. They said Gen. Chang Fah-kwei was in command of forces in Chekiang and Fukien provinces.

Chinese Deny Peace Plan

HANKOW, China, Dec. 20 (AP)—China refuses to make any peace overtures to Japan, several of China's highest officials told the Associated Press today.

Recent peace gestures came from Japan through Germany, not from China, they asserted When China signified willingness to negotiate, they declared, Japan suddenly changed its attitude, apparently because such rapid military progress was being made the Japanese felt they could delay peace discussions.

Government authorities said Gen Chiang Kai-shek had perfected a new plan for military operations with the advice of German military strategists. They said General Chiang believed it would enable Chinese armies to hold the Japanese in check.

Military officials said they believed Japan would attempt to land troops in the Canton area to begin an offensive in South China. The main objective, they said, would be to sever China's main source of supplies along the Canton-Hankow railroad.

The British, they said, were making thorough plans to prevent any danger to British territory in Hong Kong, crown colony on the South China coast.

These officials expressed great disappointment that the United States and other countries have failed to deliver large airplane orders for which they said China paid cash in advance.

They said that the United States and other powers were obliged by a League of Nations resolution to assist China in all possible ways against Japan as an aggressor.

One of Japan's chief aims in the conflict, they emphasized, was to destroy British-American influence and trade in China and to convince the Chinese they could not depend in the future on these powers for support.

Japanese Force 900,000?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Japanese now have more than 900,000 soldiers in China and Manchuria, informed persons said yesterday on the basis of unpublished dispatches from the Far East.

They split the total up, approximately, as follows:

Manchoukuo 300,000 to 350,000, including 190,000 in Kwantung province.

Peiping area, 200,000 to 250,000.

Yangtse area 250,000 to 300,000.

A smaller force in south China around Canton.

Nine-tenths of the total is composed of Japanese, they said but there are many Chinese in the Kwantung force of 19,000.

They expressed belief the huge force of 300,000 to 350,000 was being kept in Manchoukuo as a warning to Soviet Russia to keep quiet during Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Hankow Exodus Planned

HANKOW, Dec. 20 (AP)—The United States Embassy yesterday was making arrangements to evacuate the second capital of China, Hankow, which became one of three seats of the Government only a few days before Nanking fell to the Japanese advance.

Three hundred Americans in this district were expected to flee the refugee-swollen city and its environs at the first sign of Japanese bombardment from the Yangtse River or the air.

Japanese have given guarantees of safe passage for Americans and British by train south to Hong Kong. A shortage of railroad coaches, however, complicated the problem. Evacuation down the Yangtse 600 miles to Shanghai was almost an impossibility because of the scarcity of ships and the danger of running the Japanese naval blockade.

In addition to a large number of American missionaries there are many long-established American business firms in Hankow. Some families have lived here a decade or more and the question of abandoning Hankow is a serious one for them, as they have no other place to go or other means of livelihood.

Japanese occupation would force the Chinese Government to move once again, this time to Chungking, nearly 1000 miles up the Yangtse. In that event, the United States Embassy is not expected to follow, but rather to establish headquarters temporarily at Shanghai. One member of the staff probably would be sent with the Government to Chungking.

Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and his staff are crowded into the small American consular office looking over the Yangtse. There they sleep as well as work.

Three United States gunboats, the Luzon, Guam and Monocacy, are anchored off the Bund to assist in the evacuation. Britain has six warships and the French two. Seven Chinese vessels complete the miniature warship row.

Trial Trip—Against an Austrian Setting

Leo Ernst—Albert Hilscher

First Steam Railroad Trip in Austria a Century Ago

History-Making Train That Ran From Floridsdorf on the Danube to Vienna to "Deutsch Wagram," Eight Miles Away

Austrian Trains First to Run After Dark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The Austrian Federal Railways like to have their passengers get to the station ahead of time. At any rate, they used to, for that is written plainly on the tickets of 1840. Those were sizable affairs—about as big as a present-day telegram—and they request the "honorable travelers to present themselves in the station 15 minutes before the hour of departure."

A train trip must have been quite a picnic in those days and the old stage coach habits seem to have prevailed. It apparently took the honorable passengers some time to get themselves and baggage stowed away and the goodbyes said.

Started 24-Hour Service

The stage coach atmosphere was preserved by these early railroad cars, which looked like enlarged buggies. Some of them were open and appear to have carried the heavy baggage on the roof. Rainy weather and winter blasts must have diminished the joy of travel.

But there was one relief, these daring trains, careering along at 12 miles an hour didn't run at night. But they soon threw all caution to the wind and started a 24-hour service. That is one of Austria's titles to glory. It was the first country on the continent of Europe to run its trains at night.

All this has been brought to the attention of the world by the celebration of the first centenary of Austria's railroads. That first line was eight miles long. It really wasn't the first line, for 10 years earlier—in 1827—a long railroad for horsecars had been built from the salt mines in central Austria into Bohemia, not far from Prague. The service performed by those horsecars persuaded enterprising Austrian engineers to start a system of railroads with steam locomotives.

Operated by State

Austria-Hungary was then a large empire and the railroads developed into the third longest on the Continent—along with Germany's and France's.

The first Austrian railroads were private enterprises but the State very soon took over the various short lines and continued building new ones. Then suddenly the State turned the complete system over to private companies that were maintained by foreign capital.

During this period the State not only lost heavily but the new railroads were built in a haphazard way. In addition, the companies failed, so the State again took possession of the entire enterprise, which it still owns.

Many Austrian railroad lines have now been supplied with electricity and are among the most agreeable on the Continent. In addition, they are certainly among the most scenic in the world. The Austrians revel in local patriotism and enthusiastically commemorate all achievements. They have reason to be proud of their railroads. Those picturesque mountain bridges of 90 years ago still give perfect service.

Egypt Tense Over King's Rift With Cabinet

The News

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 20 (AP)—Constantly recurring indications of serious tension between Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha of Egypt and the young King Farouk have received added strength in a report today that Britain has been bringing pressure on the King to keep the Nahas Cabinet in power.

If this report is correct the action is believed to be due to Britain's concern lest a change of government in Egypt disturb the delicate situation in the Medterranean.

Constitutional differences between King Farouk and the Cabinet approached a head recently when the Cabinet gave the Monarch 10 days to approve bills voted by Parliament.

The King, refusing to sign, contending that the legislation, which included a grant of $195,000 for secret funds, was contrary to national interests.

The Cabinet threatened that unless the young ruler capitulates, it will resubmit the bills to Parliament, where they are believed certain to be approved by large majorities. They then would become a law without the King's signature.

The state of tension in the country is understood to be also due to the King's demand for dissolution of the blue-shirted political army of the Wafd (Nationalist) party, of which Premier Nahas is the head.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The dispute in Egypt over the political "armies" has been aggravated by recent incidents. The unsuccessful attempt on the life of Premier Nahas last November, which brought the Premier increased popularity, presented an opportunity for making a clean sweep of the Green Shirts. This "army" was controlled by the extreme nationalists, who are hostile to Britain. One of its members was said to have been responsible for the attempt. As a result it was suppressed.

The Green Shirts have not been very numerous. But the extremist and rather fanatical elements of which it is composed, have attracted to its ranks certain sections which are opposed to the present government and to the Blue Shirt organization which came into being under the aegis of the Wafd.

Started by a young lawyer some four years ago, the Green Shirts' creed was "Egypt for the Egyptians" in the most literal and exclusive meaning.

Action against this body was the more determined in view of the fact that, in addition to its creed of ultra-nationalism, it is said to be under the influence of a foreign government, as Premier Nahas himself has publicly stated. The assailant admitted that he had been connected with the Palestine terrorists.

Divided Over Shirted "Armies"

It was considered that the incident offered a good opportunity of transforming all "colored shirt" movements, including the Blue Shirts, into harmless organizations like the Boy Scouts and Rovers of which there are always in Egypt some 8000, mostly attached to government schools.

But Premier Nahas shows no inclination to take any action against the truncheon-bearing Blue Shirts, which number some 10,000 youths, and the King's alleged demand for the immediate dissolution of it is said to have embittered the difference between the young monarch and his Premier.

The King is further said to have demanded the right to name one third of the Senate and to control the appointment of all senior officials, a procedure which the Cabinet maintains would be unconstitutional.

Changing Regime in Courts

Meanwhile the final act of the abolition of Capitulations in Egypt took place recently in accordance with Article 15 of the Montreux Agreement when the new Convention covering 12 years' transitory period came into force, since more than the stipulated number of the signatory powers (namely three) have deposited their formal ratifications of that agreement.

These powers are Egypt, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and Sweden. Although the present codes, those of the Mixed Courts and of the Native Courts are being maintained, steps are being taken to unify the jurisdiction of the country in such a way that there will be no dislocation at the end of the 12 years' period.

The important change which will be introduced now is the transfer to the Egyptian Mixed Courts of all jurisprudence which was formerly dealt with by the Consular Courts with the exception of that relating to the personal status of foreigners.

The effect of this change will be far-reaching, first, with a view to facilitating legislation applicable to foreigners and Egyptians alike, for which the agreement of such capitulatory power was formerly necessary, and, second, in respect to the stricter control of certain illicit trades, especially, perhaps, the drug traffic, which in the past found partial shelter under the cloak of the Capitulations.

European residents take this development calmly, though many may still believe that it may be advisable to terminate their business activities in Egypt within the 12-year period. Actually, in view of the progress modern Egypt is making in general culture, it is not over-optimistic to hope that Europeans of good repute will find conditions under the new Code even more congenial than they were under the old.

Another sign of progress toward the realization of complete independence was the ceremony of transferring the British Main Guard in the center of Alexandria to the Egyptian authorities. The significance of the transfer was not lost upon the large crowd which witnessed the ceremony of running down the Union Jack after 55 years of occupancy and the breaking of the Egyptian flag to the accompaniment of the respective national anthems in the presence of the Acting British Ambassador, Mr. D. V. Kelly, and Premier Nahas.

The building has now become an important Police Outpost.

While the British Main Guard ceases to exist as such, the troops are still stationed in the suburbs of Alexandria until such time as the barracks on the Suez Canal have been built, probably a period of some years as so far serious work on them has scarcely begun.

Panay

(Continued from Page 1)

ington is the Japanese army contention that the boarding of the Panay after its abandonment was for the purpose of finding and bringing succor to wounded.

There will be no official notice of either of these two differences, however, until both the Japanese reply to the American note and the official U. S. naval board of inquiry report are received here. In the meantime, however, it is obvious that State and Navy Department officials do not accept the Japanese version of the incident.

It is the firm belief here, based on as yet unpublished reports from both naval and diplomatic officials on board the Panay, that:

1. The Panay was fired on by machine guns from Japanese surface craft.

2. Both the naval aviators who bombed and machine-gunned the ship and army personnel who fired on it with machine guns did so in full knowledge of its American identity.

Meanwhile, however, indirect repercussions of the incident continued to develop. Secretary of State Cordell Hull answered the tendency in some Congressional quarters to demand immediate withdrawal of all American forces from China with a letter to Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey, in which he said that such withdrawal had been contemplated before the Japanese invasion of China, but that "the present does not seem an opportune moment."

Further, it was authoritatively but unofficially disclosed that the budget bureau has already approved the previously announced Navy request for money to begin construction of an additional two large battleships during the coming fiscal year. Two such ships are already under construction as part of the 1937 building program.

It is unusual to permit word of budget bureau action to leak out in advance of the President's budget message. That it got out this time is evidence of the amount of thought and discussion which is being devoted here in the wake of the Panay incident to the possibility of naval expansion. The Navy Department has for several years looked forward to release from the limits of the obsolete Washington and London naval treaties which were perpetuated so far as the United States Navy is concerned in the Vinson-Trammel Act. Their chances of obtaining this release have been greatly improved during the past weeks.

Japanese Admit and Deny Charges in Panay Incident

SHANGHAI, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Japanese military attache today issued a report on the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay which contradicted virtually every statement previously made by American naval officers and British, Italian and American survivors.

The report by Maj. Gen. Kumakichi Harada purported to be "the sum total of staff officers' investigation" of the bombing of the Panay and three Standard Oil Company vessels, Dec. 12.

In conflict with the stories of survivors, General Harada's statement:

1. . . . Denied that Japanese army boats had fired on the Panay as it was sinking.

2 . . Asserted the gunboat was moving at the time of the incident when officially it had been reported anchored for more than two hours in the Yangtse River, 27 miles above Nanking.

Questioned by Reporters

The report also conflicted with a Japanese Foreign Office statement from Tokyo and quoted by Domei (Japanese) news agency to the effect that Japanese army boats machine-gunned the Panay by mistake.

Asked about the Foreign Office statement, General Harada reiterated his own report was based on investigation

After the statement was completed, General Harada answered a barrage of questions by reporters, who included three eyewitnesses: Colin MacDonald, London Times; Weldon James, United Press, and Luigi Barzini, Italian correspondent.

Because the statement was at such variance with previously reported facts, one of the correspondents asked whether the Japanese, the survivors and the correspondents were discussing the same incident.

Apologies Offered

General Harada earlier today had expressed to Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, commander of American Marines at Shanghai, apologies and deep regrets on behalf of the Japanese Army.

(The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman at Tokyo today reversed a previous statement in which he had denied categorically that the Panay had been fired upon by Japanese river vessels.)

General Harada made three other points at variance with the accounts of the American and foreign eyewitnesses.

First, he said the captain commanding the Japanese unit at Hohsien reported the Panay fired three cannon at Japanes troops ashore.

Secondly, he insisted that only three warplanes made the attack. Survivors reported it was made by three bombers followed by six smaller Japanese planes which machine-gunned the gunboat and Standard Oil ships and the small boats landing survivors.

Thirdly, he made no mention of any machine-gunning from Japanese planes.

Investigation Continues

Under questioning, however, General Harada acknowledged he had conducted his investigation from Nanking and not at the scene. He conceded also that he had not talked personally to any of the Japanese officers or troops allegedly involved.

General Harada told questioners also his investigation still was in progress and a new report might be made if Tokyo were dissatisfied with the first one.

His report also disclosed that a number of Japanese army units were along the river on all sides of Hohsien (where the American survivors were shepherded), using motorboats contrary to previous Japanese investigations that reported no Japanese surface craft were anywhere in the vicinity.

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman reversed today a previous statement in which he had denied United States charges that the gunboat Panay had been fired on by Japanese river vessels.

He indicated that Japan would plead self-defense for the river boat attack on the American boat as it was sinking under bombardment Dec. 12 by Japanese planes, and would claim the Panay had changed position on the Yangtse without sufficient notice to Japanese.

A Foreign Office official had said yesterday that Japan would reply to a second American communication giving details of the attack before drafting an answer to original American demands for amends.

Accounts Not Printed

Although there was grave concern over the Panay crisis in officials quarters, the public generally believed it had been dispelled. Newspapers did not print United States charges of the attack by surface vessels.

"I had denied the report (of the attack on the Panay by surface craft) because I was so informed and believed," the Foreign Office spokesman said today.

"On the basis of information received only a few moments ago I must change the statement. It is true that a Japanese boat was near the Panay.

"The most important point to be cleared up now is which (the Panay or the Japanese boat) fired first. The army personnel on board the Japanese boat believed the Panay fired on them."

Despite his question, "which fired first," the spokesman declined to state positively whether a Japanese boat machine-gunned the American craft. He only repeated, "The army personnel believe the Panay fired first."

No Comment on Aviators

The spokesman offered no comment on reports that six aviators concerned in the attack were court-martialed. He said, however, that "the recall of Rear Admiral Teizo Mitsunami represents the highest moral punishment since he had had a sterling reputation and to the Oriental mind such recall represents great dishonor."

Admiral Mitsunami, chief of Japanese naval aerial operations at Shanghai, was ordered back to Tokyo last Thursday because of the Panay incident.

Synod Excommunicates Ethiopian Coptic Head

CAIRO, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Coptic Synod today excommunicated Abuna (Bishop) Abraham, blind prelate, whom Italy had designated patriarch of the Egyptian Coptic Church.

Italy separated the Egyptian and Ethiopian churches last month. They had been united since the fourth century. The separation was a subject of diplomatic negotiations between Italy and Egypt.

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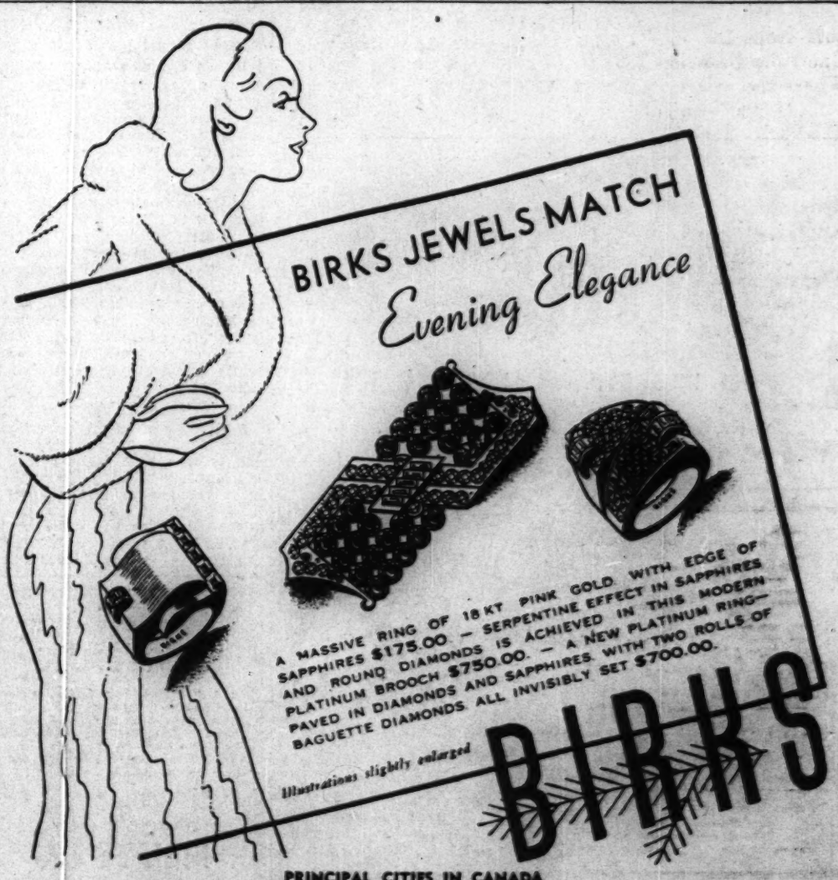
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

King Christian Goes to Market

A Children of the Dunes Story

By Nora Burglon

Part Three

"What is the matter, Father," demanded Pelle, running into the front yard at the sound of his parent's shouts. Siri and Erick came running after him.

"The matter," shouted the Postmaster, "you have but to take a look at that bed of flowers to see what the matter is. That drake from Gravstadd has been in there and ruined the only crop of blooms worth an award that I've ever been able to raise." His glance fell on Siri and Erick just then.

"Get that animal of yours out of here," he called to them. "And if you ever come back with him again, I'll make some trouble for him." In a panic, Erick gathered the perplexed King Christian up in his arms and made for the road.

"The worst thing about it is that we will have to go home and tell mother what has happened," Erick stated, "she has had enough to bother her this spring without our coming home with more."

When their mother heard what had happened, she did not wait for the Postmaster to come and see her. She went without delay to see him about what adjustments could be made regarding the flowers.

An Irate Postmaster

She found the Postmaster indignant. "No adjustments can be made!" he bellowed, "the flowers are crushed and broken. The duck chewed them to bits. The stalks are severed and no more blossoms can be expected this year. I had planned on taking them to the flower show, and now this had to happen. Had I taken them there I would have gotten the golden award, and now what have I!"

"I assure you that I am as sorry about what has happened as you are," the mother from Gravstadd declared. "I can only offer to pay you the sum of money represented in the golden award."

The children were waiting for their mother upon the stoop outside their little white-washed cottage.

"We should try to see the good in what has happened," the mother managed to say, "for there is nothing which has seemed bad to us in the beginning before that has not turned out as a blessing as time went on."

But there did not seem to be any blessing to anyone in what had happened to-day, for the sentence that Siri and Erick had dreaded had to be spoken before that day was over.

"We will have to sell our King," their mother then said sadly.

"When will he have to be sold?" Erick ventured brokenly.

At the Market Place

"This is market day down in the village," said the mother quietly. "It is best that you take him down there and try to sell him to-day. A debt merely becomes heavier the longer it stands unpaid."

The market place was filled with people to-day, both buyers and sellers, as well as those who had merely come to stroll about, and stare at the colorful country venders. Siri and Erick tried to brace up as best they could.

"By the looks of the strangers," Erick managed to say, in an attempt at making his sister think of something else, "foreigners are already starting to arrive for the summer tourist season."

"If we are going to get anyone to buy our King I think that we will have to make folks understand that he is as wonderful as he is," Siri said. Her eyes went roving about the market. At one end she saw a packing box that had been used by some peasant last week and was not needed to-day.

"I know," she said, "we could get on top of that box and give a folk dance. Strangers from other lands always like to see our folk dances."

Erick considered for a moment. The longer he thought about the matter, the better it sounded to him. So the box was pulled around to a desirable spot. King Christian was lifted to a place on it. Then Siri and Erick also got upon it.

"You had better take your cap off so that it won't fall off as it did when we danced last time," Siri whispered.

Erick did as his sister suggested, and the King stood watch over the cap so that there would be no danger of anyone running off with it.

Starting a folk song they knew well, they sang and clattered so loudly upon the box that it was not long before strangers and peasants alike commenced to crowd in about them.

The King Finds a Champion

When Siri and Erick commenced to tap out the measures of their dance, the King appropriated the abandoned cap of his master and held on to it as firmly as he did his clothespin when he was at home.

The market people not knowing that the King had not been trained for this part, believed that he was holding his master's cap up for their offerings, so coin after coin was flipped into the cap.

To people who were not acquainted with ducks this seemed very amusing and they clapped and clapped so that more and more were attracted to the spot. When Siri and Erick's dance was finished, half the market had come to watch the children and the duck.

"Show the visitors you are glad to see them," Erick directed the King. He bowed and bobbed as he had been taught.

"You have seen what a marvelous duck this is," Erick began, "is there anyone here who will give us ten kroner for our duck?" His voice broke threateningly as he spoke those words, so that he wondered if he could go through with what he had started.

At this moment a market woman came pushing through the throng. "You should see how he can set a dog flying," said she. "This morning when I was on the way to the market a dog had gotten into the flower bed in his yard and was breaking down the plants. This duck came snipping and hissing at the dog so that he scared him out of the yard."

A Beautiful Ending

Siri and Erick could scarcely believe their ears. "You saw a dog in a flower bed, and this duck chased him out?" they demanded, "it couldn't have been the same duck."

"Aren't you the Postmaster's children?" she wanted to know. "At least I saw this happening in the Postmaster's yard."

"But why was the dog in the flower bed?" Erick insisted.

"He was rolling upon something," said the woman.

Suddenly everything was clear. It was not King Christian who had caused the havoc in the flower bed at all. It was the Postmaster's own dog.

The children quickly explained to the stranger why they had been forced to come to town to sell their treasured King.

"I will stop in on my way home to-day and tell the Postmaster what I saw, so that there may be no need of your selling your little friend," she promised.

Siri and Erick could scarcely believe that the day was going to end so beautifully for them. But there was no time to talk to each other now.

"I'll pay your your ten kroner for that duck," a man offered, extending the money.

Erick shook his head. "No, thank you," he said, "we wouldn't sell our duck for ten times that amount now." With that he tucked King Christian the Builder under his arm and made his way out of the village, followed by Siri close behind.

"It's a good thing that you were brave enough to give up your King Christian when you felt that it was your duty," said their mother when they reached home. "Had you not, you would never have met the market woman and might never have been able to clear the name of the duck at all."

The End

Drawn by Helen Sewell for "A Round of Carols" (Oxford University Press)

The Christ-Child stood at Mary's knee,
His hair was like a crown.
And all the flow'rs looked up at him.
And all the stars looked down.

—Old Carol

Books for the Holidays

Book Reviews

Babar, the little elephant whose career we have followed with breathless interest through four different books, is with us again in quite a new capacity. He was ever a thoughtful and kindly elephant, and knowing how difficult it sometimes seems to learn the alphabet he has made up an A. B. C. of his own.

On each page of "Babar's A. B. C.," by Jean de Brunhoff, is a fine, colored picture showing his elephant friends doing all sorts of things connected with a certain letter. You will recognize Arthur right away at the beginning with an anchor on his little suit, while behind him is an archer and an ass—but Babar is most anxious that you should find out for yourselves how many things you can see beginning with an "A," and on no account, he says, must you look at the end of the book until you have thoroughly examined the picture, because he has put a list there of the things he himself has seen just in case you get stuck. This list is made out in French as well as in English so that all his friends in England, France and America can play his Alphabet Game.

* * *

Babar's special friend, the little monkey Zephir, now has a book of his own, too. In "Zephir's Holidays," by Jean de Brunhoff, you will find lovely pictures in several colors, like those in the other Babar books.

What adventures Zephir had during his holidays and how brave he was when the monkey princess was captured by the Gogottes! Zephir's most prized possessions, his violin and his clown costume, came in very handy. There is a mermaid with a team of racing fish in the story, too.

* * *

Mary Plain, the "unusual first-class bear from the bear pits at Berne," is having more unusual adventures. We met Mary for the first time several years ago in a book called "Mostly Mary," which was followed by "All Mary" and "Mary Plain in Town." In the latest book, "Mary Plain on Holiday," by Gwynedd Rae, she and her patient friend the Owl Man pay a "visit" to friends in the country where she is the central figure in a number of surprising happenings.

* * *

Many children know Mrs. Leatham's "Child's Grace":

"Thank you for the world so sweet
Thank you for the food we eat
Thank you for the birds that sing
Thank you God for everything."

In the unusually charming book, "A Child's Grace," illustrated with photographs by Harold Burdekin, more verses have been added to the Grace by Dr. Claxton, making a joyous "Thank you" for all the happy moments of the day. Harold Burdekin, the well-known photographer, has illustrated each line with full-page child studies that are lovely pictures in themselves. This is an outstanding book which will give endless delight to big children and little children alike.

D. A. L.

* * *

Walter was such a lazy mouse that his family hardly ever saw him. So when they came to move to another house they actually forgot him altogether and went away without him. Poor Walter! He was very sad at being left behind, so he set out to find his family. You may read about his adventures in "Walter the Lazy Mouse," by Marjorie Flack.

I am sure you will say that Walter is the most charming little mouse you have ever met. The pictures in this book are unusually lovely.

* * *

For the holidays we must have a book of Carols, and there is a beautiful new one with lovely full page and half page pictures in colors. "Christmas Carols," illustrated and done into simple music by Grace Castagnetta and Hendrik Willem van Loon, is one of those nice big books with music and words printed very clearly. Among the carols it includes many well known ones, such as "Silent Night, Holy Night"; "O Come, All Ye Faithful"; "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing"; "O Little Town of Bethlehem"; "Good King Wenceslas," and "Joy to the World," as well as several that are less frequently heard, such as "Deck the Hall," "What Child is This," and "We Three Kings of Orient Are." "Away in a Manger" and "From Heaven High I Come to You," are from Martin Luther's compositions for his own children, whom he had organized into a small domestic choir.

* * *

Susan was a little girl who lived in Indiana many, many years ago. She was always getting into scrapes, even though her mother would always say to her, "Now, beware Susan!" whenever she started off on some new adventure. From this warning of her mother's the story about this small middle western girl takes its name, "Susan, Beware," by Mabel Leigh Hunt.

Nick, her big brother, and Nina and little Roland, her small sister and brother, were in and out of many of Susan's scrapes. There were their four cousins, too, who lived just across the street.

The book has charming illustrations by Mildren Boyle.

* * *

A delightful Irish story of a boy who wanted a bugle that lay on the third shelf of Mrs. Murphy's shop window is "Shawneen and the Gander," by Richard Bennett. When Shawneen blew the bugle you could hear it down the street of the little Irish village, over the hill and even down to the sea. But how to get it for his own—that was the question! Tinkers' vans, turf cutters, donkeys, dancing stones, silver teapots and even leprechauns play a part in this delightful story, which is very fully illustrated in colors.

E. C.

Babar's A. B. C., by Jean de Brunhoff. Illustrated in colors by the author. London: Methuen. 5s. net. New York: Random House. $1.

Zephir's Holidays, by Jean de Brunhoff. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Random House. $3.

Mary Plain on Holiday, by Gwynedd Rae. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 3/6 net.

A Child's Grace, illustrated with photographs by Harold Burdekin. London: Dent. 5/- net.

Walter the Lazy Mouse, by Marjorie Flack. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Doubleday Doran and Co. $2.

Christmas Carols, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon and Grace Castagnetta. Illustrated in colors by Mr. Van Loon. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.

Susan, Beware! by Mabel Leigh Hunt. Illustrated by Mildred Boyle. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.75.

Shawneen and the Gander, by Richard Bennett. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Doubleday Doran and Co. $2.

The Holly Bush's Christmas

Once upon a time, there was a little holly bush who lived on one of the steepest slopes of the foothills. He was only a tiny bush; his leaves were green and shiny, and he had no pretty, red berries like all of the larger bushes on the hillside. His mother was a fine looking tree, with round red berries and prettily shaped red leaves.

"Perhaps some day I will have red berries, too," said the little holly bush, as he looked up at his mother.

"I am sure that you will be covered with berries by Christmas time," she replied.

"What is Christmas?" asked the little holly bush, in surprise.

"Christmas is the time when the people in the outside world carry off our beautiful evergreen trees," said his mother.

"I have heard it said that they use the evergreens for Christmas trees."

The little holly bush looked down in the valley. From where he sat on the hillside he could see the beautiful evergreens. He had often watched them and admired their even, green branches and their pretty needles.

"I wish that I could be a Christmas tree," sighed the little, green holly bush.

"No, my dear," said his mother, "the best we can do is to give some of our holly for the Christmas wreaths. No one would ever dream of making a Christmas tree of a holly bush."

Each day the little holly bush grew taller and greener until one day he looked down at his branches and cried in surprise, "Why I do believe that I have some berries and that they are turning red."

"Very true," said his mother, as she looked at him with pride. "They will be bright and red by Christmas time."

The little green bush was very happy when he heard his mother say these words.

Each day after that, his berries grew rounder and redder until, at last, he was one of the prettiest holly trees on the whole hill-side.

The winter birds would often rest on his branches after a long trip through the sky. They would even peck at his bright red berries now and then.

The squirrels scampered over the ground at his roots and the sun shone down upon him from above. He felt very happy, indeed. Suddenly one day he heard a loud noise, looking down into the valley where the beautiful evergreens lived, what do you suppose he saw? Two men were cutting down the trees at the roots, with axes, and were laying them in piles, one tree above the other.

"Look, mother, look," he cried, "the evergreens are going to be Christmas trees. Christmas time is almost here."

"Oh, how I wish I could be a Christmas tree," sighed the holly bush. But just then he heard some merry voices on the lowest mountain path, and looking down, he saw a crowd of children. They were laughing and chatting, and their faces were as round and as rosy as the bunches of holly berries in their hands. The holly bush straightened himself up and tried to look tall and beautiful.

"I am sure that my berries are pretty enough for a wreath," he said. "Perhaps they will climb my hill and pick some."

But the hill was so steep that not one of the children climbed up to the little holly bush.

The next day was the day before Christmas. The little holly bush eagerly watched the mountain path all the long morning, but no one came. Everything was very still. The holly bush tried hard to smile and to look pretty, but he had almost given up all hope of even being a holly wreath.

Late in the afternoon, as he was watching, he saw a man and two children, a boy and a girl, walking up the mountain path.

"Perhaps they need a Christmas tree," said the holly bush to himself, as he tried his best to look beautiful.

At that moment the boy looked up to the holly trees on the hillside. He slowly climbed the steep path followed by the man and by the little girl.

"This is a pretty tree," he cried, "Why can't we have a holly tree, as long as the evergreen trees are all gone?"

"Very well," answered Farmer White, and raising his shovel he began to dig very gently around the little holly bush. Soon the farmer had loosened the earth around the little holly bush's roots, then he took it up carefully in his large shovel and started down the hillside, the girl and the boy at his heels.

The little holly bush waved goodby to his mother as he rode down the hillside on the broad scoop of the shovel. At the foot of the hill, Farmer White put him in the car, the children climbed in too and soon they were all safe at home in Farmer White's back yard.

Then the farmer planted the holly bush carefully in a large box filled with earth, carried him into the large living room and stood him opposite the fireplace.

Jack climbed a stepladder and placed a golden star at the very tip-top branch of the holly bush. Lorraine draped yards of silver and golden tinsel over the branches.

The little holly bush smiled. He was happy at last, for he was indeed a beautiful Christmas tree.

The Toys That Changed Homes

You could tell that it would soon be Christmas. There were Christmas trees and holly wreathes on the streets. There were bundles in every corner. The children were going about singing Christmas carols.

In the playroom there was a feeling of Christmas, too. The Drum felt it in his tight skin. The Doll's blue eyes twinkled when she thought of it. The game lay in its box, and waited. And the book stood quietly on the shelf, watching.

Then came a day for which they had all waited. The children came into the playroom, and began looking about.

"I'll be part of the Christmas party," thought the Drum. "Perhaps I will play when they march in to the Christmas tree."

The boy brought a strong string, and put a new cord on the Drum. He pulled it snug and tight. He hunted up the drumsticks and tied them together. Then he wrapped the drum and the sticks in paper.

Mysterious Happenings

"Why, what is happening!" said the Drum. "How can I go to the Christmas party all wrapped up?" But the boy set the Drum on the toy shelf, and it sat there, feeling very empty inside.

The girl took the Doll and gave her a bath. She dressed her in clean clothes, and a new hair ribbon.

"I must be going to the Christmas party," thought the Doll. "I will behave nicely, and not say a word."

"I'll get a box to hold the Doll and her clothes," said the girl.

"Why, it sounds as though I were going away," thought the Doll. "I don't want to go, and miss the Christmas party." She lay on her face on the bed, as though she could not bear to see what might happen next.

The girl came back with a box. She put the Doll's clothes in it, and laid the Doll carefully on top. Then she tied the box with red ribbon, and set it beside the Drum.

The boy took out the Game, and it felt very proud.

"The children are ready to play with me," it thought. "I'll be part of the fun that Mother and Daddy share, after supper. Perhaps I may even see the Christmas tree."

The boy took an eraser and rubbed the game box clean. The spinner for the game was torn, and he mended it. The game board was worn, and he made it bright again with crayons.

"Now I look neat and clean," said the Game. "I'm ready for any Christmas fun."

But the boy closed the game box, and put rubber bands around it. He put it on the shelf, beside the doll.

"I'll never see Christmas here," said the Game, and it rattled lonesomely in its box.

Then the girl took up the book.

"I'm quite sure that I'll be read on Christmas Eve," thought the Book. "There's a story I can tell that begins, 'Twas the night before Christmas,' that the children enjoy. I know they will want to read it."

Four New Friends

The girl mended a torn page in the Book. She glued the cover on, where it was loose. Then she wrapped the Book in red paper, and tied it with silver cord.

"Oh, dear," said the Book. "I can't see Christmas now. I can't even smell the Christmas cookies baking."

The next the four bundles knew, they were all riding in a car with the girl and the boy.

"We're missing Christmas," thought the Drum and the Doll, the Game and the Book.

The car stopped at a small house. The girl and the boy got out and rang the bell, and a big boy came to the door.

"Merry Christmas!" cried the girl and the boy together. They handed the big boy the four bundles, and ran back to the car. The big boy closed the door.

"Look!" he cried. "Christmas presents for us!"

A big girl, a little girl, and a little boy came running. They found their names on the bundles, and opened them.

"Oh, a Christmas dolly to take to bed with me!" said the little girl. She hugged the Doll close.

"We can all play this game together," said the big boy. "It will be part of our Christmas fun."

"When it's bedtime, I'll read, 'Twas the night before Christmas' from my book," said the big girl.

The little boy held up the Drum. "When we sing 'Oh little town,' and 'Good King Wenceslas,' I'll beat the drum and keep time," he said.

At last the four children were in bed and the toys were left alone.

"We're not missing Christmas at all," said the Book. Its pages rustled like a happy sigh.

The Drum was not feeling empty any more. Instead he was almost bursting with music.

"Missing Christmas!" he cried. "Why, we're just finding out how much fun Christmas can really be."

Christmas Eve

Soft drops the snow
Upon the branches here,
Where the wild creatures make
their careful home.
The little hare is quiet in its
form.
No cruel storm
To-night will come:
And all the small things of the
silent wood
That tread so light
Can walk without a trembling
or a fear—
The wood-chuck and the timid,
gentle deer,
The mole, the stoat, the field
mouse with her brood—
This sanctuary night.

A. J. S.

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SWEATERS of finest zephyr yarns — for boys and girls.

KLAD-EZEE underwear features buttonless waistline

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Mrs Thomas G. Washburn
1406 Commonwealth Ave.
Aspinwall 6581 Brighton, Mass.

Christmas in the Air

Some secrets stay hidden,
But not Christmas smells.
They chorus as gaily
As peals of bells.
They drift and trail
Through every crack
And mingle together,
A savory pack—
Cinnamon, nutmeg,
Allspice, cloves,
Mince pies, cookies,
Raisin loaves,
Plum cake, pop-corn,
Caramel—
Pour their essence out to swell
The fragrant incense rising
free
From balsam-fir and bayberry.

ANNIE S. MOORE

Answer to Treasure Hunt

(In the Library)

1. Eva. 2. Arthur. 3. Noah. 4. Ruth. 5. Alice. 6. Ramona. 7. Penrod. 8. Hans. 9. Toby. 10. Gretel.

The Home Forum

Un-Real Estate

REAL estate belongs under the heading of tangible property. That is to say, it is something on which you can put your hands—or, more properly, your feet. But such a definition hardly seems to cover our three lots at the seashore.

Once we looked on them as a heritage. Now we are more inclined to regard them as a legend. They came into our family back in the nineties. None of us saw them at the time. No one, so far as I know, has seen them since. That is what gives them their legendary character. They are undoubtedly genuine. Yet there is a will-o'-the-wisp quality about them that piques the imagination.

A faded deed, properly drawn up and attested, is unmistakably a clue to the puzzle. It says clearly that the lots are located on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Nothing could seem more simple than that. Just a letter to the town officials should be sufficient to solve such an elementary riddle. That was what we thought then.

Twice over a period of years, we wrote to inquire. Each time we received the same reply—that the land was of insufficient value to be taxed. We could understand such a possibility, though we might not be gratified by it. What we didn't realize was the paradoxical character of our property—that it was there and yet it wasn't.

IT WAS SOME years later, when a vacation trip took us on our first visit to the island, that we became really aware of this curious contradiction. Why not—we had asked ourselves on the eve of our departure—carry the deed with us and see what we could find? At least, it would be some satisfaction to see what the land looked like. Probably it would be mostly sand. Possibly it would be a long distance from the shore. At any rate, we could find out. Little we knew whereof we spoke.

Our search began at the Registry of Deeds in Edgartown. It was the obvious place to start. A quietly patient woman met us at the clerk's office. Her patience impressed us later more than it did at the time. She looked at our deed—a little strangely—to see if it had been duly filed. It was almost as though she hoped it were not.

Could we see the plan to which the deed referred, we asked cheerfully? It seemed a modest request.

"Perhaps," we were told. There had been many plans. Ours was not a familiar one. Some real estate developments on the island had more than one plan. It might be difficult. But there was no harm in trying.

Into a vault we went. Impressive volumes lined the walls. Each of them was half the height of a man. One of them was as much as a person could lift.

After some search, the tome was found that contained the plan we sought. Sure enough, there were the lots. Well located they looked, too. One was a corner location at Spring and Cleveland streets. Really substantial the names sounded. Hardly a waterfront view, perhaps. More likely a business district. But that was all right. It might even be more valuable.

The other two lots seemed equally promising. Both of them faced on Holly Park, a boulevard, apparently, with a grass reservation—maybe even flowerbeds—in the center. This was excellent. Clearly we were making progress.

But the clerk was less impressed than we. The plan, she admitted, was there; but where was the land? She didn't know, and she couldn't say who would. The paradoxical pattern of our property was beginning to appear.

The streets that had looked so handsome on the plan, she went on to explain, had never been laid out. No houses had ever been built. Perhaps the lots might be in Tisbury. Possibly they might be in West Tisbury, which had been set off from Tisbury as an independent township after the plan was drawn.

IT WAS AN assessor in West Tisbury who propounded the whole riddle. We found him in a country store, supplying a customer with kerosene and wicks for a lamp.

There had been others like us, he confessed with a friendly twinkle. (We remembered the patience of the clerk at Edgartown.) There had been land developments on the island, he went on, seventy years or so ago, that had petered out without leaving a trace but paper plans and deeds. Owners had written to ask him why they received no tax bills. He had told them that the taxes which might be collected would not be enough to cover the cost of postage.

Land like that was valued at a dollar an acre. The Commonwealth, when it had taken over a sizable tract for a state forest, had paid the munificent sum of $2 an acre. Submarginal land, we gathered, was what it would be called now. It was a little strange to find ourselves possibly in the classification of sub-marginal property-holders.

Once there had been a tailor, our friend continued—perhaps he invented the story—who advertised that with every suit of clothes would be included an extra pair of trousers and a lot of land in Martha's Vineyard. Stores had offered lots like trading stamps.

Not all property in Martha's Vineyard, he assured us, was like that, of course. There was plenty of it that was highly desirable. We had seen that for ourselves. Now, if we really wanted something that we could call our own, there was first-rate land for sale that could be located. But our lots? Well, a surveyor might be able to find them, but even that was doubtful.

THAT WAS THE end of our search. There was no dodging the fact. We had finished about where we began. But it was worth while. For the rest of our vacation, as we drove about the island with its miles of charming natural hedges, its gleaming beaches and its surprising vistas of open sea, we speculatively considered whether this or that bit of land might be our elusive property. In our more prosaic moments we knew that there was no answer to the question. But what of that? Castles in Spain have their uses. And so do our lots in Martha's Vineyard. Will we ever find them? Probably not. Yet they are there. And it is a pleasant place in which to search.

EDWIN F. MELVIN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Publishers' Photo Service, New York

A CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SHEPHERD AND HIS SHEEP

THIS Czechoslovakian shepherd seems quite at home with his sheep, in these wide fields of Middle Europe, as shepherds have been from time immemorial. The shepherd boy of literature goes a long way back, far beyond that well-known boy who kept his father's sheep at Bethlehem. That was a kingly shepherd, and there was another and a greater than he who served his apprenticeship as he led his flock in the desert of Midian,—one who was destined to lead a greater flock through a wide and desolate wilderness for forty years.

It has been said that no one should ever be a shepherd who was not a poet. The two historic shepherds referred to were poets in their own right, and it is hard to think of any occupation more suitable to the making of a poet. The shepherd loves his sheep; loves the changing seasons, the ordered stars in the black velvet of heaven, the moon in her glory touching the leaves to light, the pale dawn advancing silently over the earth, the shade of the fern-covered bank at noonday. Perhaps all shepherds are alike,—dreaming dreams of beauty, of kindness, and of liberty, and one day leaving their flocks, to translate those dreams into deeds of glory.

The Purpose of Christian Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY who are not acquainted with the facts, assume that the chief and only purpose of Christian Science is the healing of physical discord. This wrong concept has at times been expressed by misinformed individuals. The purpose of Christian Science is to set free, in every sense of the word, all who are in bondage. This includes not only those who are suffering physical pain, but those who are mentally sick, those who are weary and brokenhearted, and those who are in bondage to sin.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, answers the question, *"Is healing the sick the whole of Science?"* in these words (Rudimental Divine Science, pp. 2, 3): "Healing physical sickness is the smallest part of Christian Science. It is only the bugle-call to thought and action, in the higher range of infinite goodness. The emphatic purpose of Christian Science is the healing of sin; and this task, sometimes, may be harder than the cure of disease; because, while mortals love to sin, they do not love to be sick." When one is healed of physical suffering through Christian Science treatment, it would indeed be strange if one were not grateful. One's thought should certainly be aroused by this "bugle-call" to learn more of the Science of Mind which effected the healing.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which is used in conjunction with the Bible, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 35), "The design of Love is to reform the sinner." Because God is Love, as the Bible states, mankind must come into a recognition of the truth about the nature of the real man, of whom God said, according to the Scriptures (Genesis 1:26), "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness."

The likeness of God includes no sin. The image of God, divine Love, is pure and loving. God is the author of man. The real man has his origin in God, good. So what appears to mortals as a sick man or a sinning man, is a false belief about man, and the condition to be changed is an erroneous condition of thought. False, material beliefs must be given up, in order that one may experience true joy, which is spiritual. The notion that God is other than Love, Life, and Truth, and the wrong concept of man, must be corrected. A spiritual fact cannot be perverted, and needs no alteration.

Christian Science is here to help, to save, to restore mankind, and to condemn nothing but error. In his letter to the Galatians, Paul said (6:1), "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted."

Compassion, patience, tenderness, and wisdom were expressed by the Master towards all who came to him for healing, and this is Love's way of saving and blessing mankind. God made man free, and the faithful practitioner of Christian Science always endeavors to lift up those who are sorrowful, to lead them gently into the knowledge of their true identity in Spirit.

The chapter on Christian Science Practice in Science and Health opens with an account, taken from Luke's Gospel, of the visit to Simon's home of a repentant sinner who bathed the Master's feet with her tears, and then anointed them with costly oil. Jesus detected her repentance and spoke to her those words of great compassion (Luke 7:48): "Thy sins are forgiven," not will be forgiven, in some future day, but are now forgiven. Compassion and tender understanding ruled his thoughts, and this enabled him to restore sinners.

In the first epistle of John we read (1:9), "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." Through Christian Science we learn that the acknowledgment of wrongdoing and the complete forsaking of it wipe out the sin, and the punishment which accompanies it. To "destroy the works of the devil" is the purpose of Christian Science. To do this, one must see evil, be it sin or sickness, as false belief. It is no part of God's man. The mists of material sense hide the real man, and the light of Truth dispels the illusion.

Does not the Bible teach that the transformation of the body results from the renewing of the mind? Through the study and faithful practice of Christian Science, one will indeed experience the joy of a complete change of thought, a transformation from the false way of thinking and doing. Is not this transformation salvation in the broadest meaning of the word? Let us remember we are not asked to give up anything good or real, but we must put aside false beliefs. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 63), "Jesus came to seek and to save such as believe in the reality of the unreal; to save them from *this false belief;* that they might lay hold of eternal Life, the great reality that concerns man, and understand the final fact,—that God is omnipotent and omnipresent."

Health is a quality of divine Mind; and it is found through Christian Science, which has for its one purpose the redemption of mankind. This is Love's plan, by which mortals are indeed saved from sin and sickness, and set at liberty.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

A Krisztusi Tudomány Célja

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Crristian Science) cikk fordítása

AZOK, akik nem ismerősek a tényekkel, azt tételezik fel, hogy a Krisztusi Tudománynak (Christian Science) fő és egyetlen célja a testi inharmóniáknak meggyógyítása. Ezt a helytelen állítást rosszúl értesült emberektől lehet néha hallani. A Krisztusi Tudomány célja az, hogy mindazokat, akik rabságban szenvednek, a szó teljes értelmében felszabadítsa. Ez nemcsak azokat foglalja magában, akik testi fájdalomtól szenvednek, hanem azokat is, akik elmebetegek, akik el vannak fáradva, akiknek a szivük fáj, s akik a bün rabságában élnek.

A Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója, Mary Baker Eddy, a kérdésre, „A Tudomány csak a betegség gyógyitására való?" igy felel (Rudimental Divine Science, Elemi Isteni Tudomány, 2 és 3-ik oldal): „A testi betegség meggyógyitása a Krisztusi Tudomány legcsekélyebb része. Csak egy kürtszó az, mely a végtelen jóság magasabb világába tartozó gondolatokra és tettekre ébreszt. A Krisztusi Tudomány határozott célja a bün meggyógyitása; és ez néha nehezebb feladat mint a betegség meggyógyitása; mert míg a halandók szeretnek vétkezni, betegnek lenni nem szeretnek." Mikor valaki a Krisztusi Tudomány keresése által meggyógyult egy testi szenvedésből, nagyon különös volna ha nem lenne hálás érte. Kell hogy ez a „kürtszó" felébressze benne az óhajt, hogy az Elme Tudományával, mely meggyógyította, közelebbről megismerkedjen.

A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával), melyet a Bibliával összeköttetésben kell olvasni, Mrs. Eddy ezt irja (25-ik oldal): „A Szeretet szándéka a bünösök megtérítése." Mert, amint a Biblia mondja, az Isten Szeretet, az emberiségnek végre majd fel kell ismerni a valódi ember igaz természetét, akiről a Szentírás szerint Isten ezt mondta (MózesI, 1:26): „Teremtsünk embert a mi képünkre és hasonlatosságunkra."

Isten hasonlatossága nem foglal bünt magában. Istennek, az isteni Szeretetnek képmása szeplőtlen tiszta és szeretetteljes. Az embernek Isten a teremtője. A valódi embernek Istenben, a jóban van az eredete. Amit tehát a halandók beteg embernek, vagy bünös embernek látnak, az egy az emberről tartott hamis hiedelem, és igy amin változtatni kell, az egy téves elmeállapot. Fel kell adni a téves anyagi hiedelmeket, hogy részünk lehessen az igazi boldogságban, ami szellemi dolog. A hamis hiedelmet, hogy az Isten valami egyéb mint Szeretet, Élet és Igazság, valamint az ember valódi mivoltának helytelen elgondolását, ki kell javítani. Egy szellemi tényt nem lehet elrontani és azt soha sem kell megváltoztatni.

A Krisztusi Tudomány rendeltetése az, hogy segítse, hogy megmentse és helyreállitsa az emberiséget, s hogy ne itéljen el semmit, csak a tévedést. A galatabeliekhez intézett levelében Pál ezt irta (6:1): „Testvéreim, ha valakit bünön kaptok rajta, ti, kiknek jó a lelketek, igazitsátok útba az olyant a szelidség szellemével; közben arra ügyelve, hogy ti ne essetek kisértésbe" (Angol Biblia fordítás).

A Mester könyörületességet, türelmet, gyengédséget és bölcseséget fejezett ki mindazok iránt, akik gyógyulásért hozzá fordultak, ez lévén a Szeretetnek módja, melyel az emberiséget megmenti és megáldja. Isten az embert szabadnak teremtette és a Krisztusi Tudomány hűséges gyakorlója mindég arra törekedik, hogy a szomorkodókat megvigasztalja, hogy őket gyengéden a Szellemben lévő valódi egyéniségük tudatába vezesse.

Science and Healthnek "Christian Science Practice" (A Krisztusi Tudomány Gyakorlása) cimü fejezete egy a Lukács evangéliumából vett esemény leirásával kezdődik, mikor is egy bünbánó asszony jött be Simon házába és a Mester lábait könnyelben fürdetve azokat drága olajjal kente be. Jézus, látva hogy a bünbánat őszinte volt, a mély könyörületesség ezen szavait intézte hozzá (Lukács 7:48): „Megbocsáttattak néked a te büneid,"—nem hogy valami jövő időben lesznek megbocsátva, hanem hogy máris meg vannak bocsátva. Könyörületesség és gyengéd megértés uralta a Mester gondolatait és ez tette őt képessé arra, hogy a bünösöket megtérithesse.

János első levelében (1:9) ezt olvassuk: „Ha megvalljuk büneinket, hü és igaz, hogy megbocsássa büneinket és megtisztitson minket minden hamisságtól." A Krisztusi Tudományban megtanúljuk, hogy a rossz tett elismerése és annak teljes abban hagyása eltörüli a bünt és a vele járó büntetést. A Krisztusi Tudomány célja „az ördög munkái"-nak elpusztitása. Hogy ezt megtehessük, a gonoszt, legyen az bün vagy betegség, hamis hiedelemnek kell látnunk. A gonosz nem tartozik az Isten emberéhez. Az anyagi felfogás köde rejti el a valódi embert és az Igazság fénye szétoszlatja az illüziót.

Nem tanitja a Biblia, hogy a test átváltozása az elme megujulásának az eredménye? A Krisztusi Tudomány tanulmányozása és hüséges gyakorlása által biztosan részünk lesz a gondolkozás teljes átváltozásának, a hamis gondolkozás és a hamis cselekvés átalakulásának gyönyörében. És nem üdvözülés ez az átváltozás a szó legvalódibb értelmében? Gondoljunk mindég arra, hogy nem kell nekünk semmiről sem lemondani ami jó, vagy valódi, hanem csak a hamis hiedelmeket kell félre tennünk. "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) cimü müvében Mrs. Eddy ezt mondja (63-ik oldal): „Jézus azért jött, hogy felkeresse és megmentse azokat, akik a valótlanság valóságában hisznek; hogy őket *ezen hamis hiedelemtől* megmentse; hogy megragadhassák az örök Életet, az embert annyira érdekló nagy valóságot, s hogy megérthessék a végleges tényt. —Isten mindenhatóságát és örök jelenlétét."

Az egészség az isteni Elme egyik tulajdonsága; arra a Krisztusi Tudomány útján teszünk szert, melynek egyetlen célja az emberiség megváltása. Ez a Szeretet szándéka, mely tényleg megmenti a halandókat a büntől és a betegségtől, s igy felszabaditja őket.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Unconcern

THIS is a noisy night.
The rain outside my casement
Falters not before particle or mass;
Unconcernedly it monopolizes all.

LESLIE JOHNS

Now Comes the Winter

Now comes the winter, a flock of great white geese,
Bringing the cold wind and the icy weather,
Dropping a coverlet of pure white fleece
Over the drowsy land, feather by feather.
Now are the little country houses huddled
Closer against the earth, and country men
Observe their visible breaths. Woodchucks are cuddled
Asleep till spring within a secret den.
The deep-wooled lambs and ewes, the sorrel cattle,
The colts from the high pastures, all are stabled
Safe against ice-edged wind within steep-gabled
Red barns, and where the brittle elm twigs rattle
Against low roofs, beech logs release the gold
Of summer sun to shield mankind from cold.

LEONA AMES HILL

Fountains of Fire at Sea

THE night following our abandonment of the Parki was made memorable by a remarkable spectacle.

Slumbering in the bottom of the boat, Jarl and I were suddenly awakened by Samoa. Starting, we beheld the ocean of a pallid white color, coruscating all over with tiny golden sparkles. But the pervading hue of the water cast a cadaverous gleam upon the boat, so that we looked to each other like ghosts. For many rods astern our wake was revealed in a line of rushing illuminated foam; while here and there beneath the surface, the tracks of sharks were denoted by vivid, greenish trails, crossing and recrossing each other in every direction. Farther away, and distributed in clusters, floated on the sea, like constellations in the heavens, innumerable Medusæ, a species of small, round, refulgent fish, only to be met with in the South Seas and the Indian Ocean.

Suddenly, as we gazed, there shot high into the air a bushy jet of flashes, accompanied by the unmistakable deep-breathing sound of a sperm whale. Soon, the sea all round us spouted in fountains of fire; and vast forms, emitting a glare from their flanks, and ever and anon raising their heads above water, and shaking off the sparkles, showed where an immense shoal of Cachalots had risen from below to sport in these phosphorescent billows.

The vapor jetted forth was far more radiant than any portion of the sea; ascribable perhaps to the originally luminous fluid contracting still more brilliancy from its passage through the spouting canal of the whales. . . .

Their general course seemed the same as our own; to the westward. To remove from them, we at last put out oars, and pulled toward the north. So doing, we were steadily pursued by a solitary whale, that must have taken our "Chamois" for a kindred fish. Spite of all our efforts, he drew nearer and nearer; at length rubbing his fiery flank against the "Chamois'" gunwale, here and there leaving long strips of the glossy transparent substance which, thin as gossamer, invests the body of the Cachalot. . . .

The monster at last departed, rejoining the shoal, whose lofty spoutings of flame were still visible upon the distant line of the horizon; showing there like the fitful starts of the Aurora Borealis.

The sea retained its luminosity for about three hours; at the expiration of half that period beginning to fade; and excepting occasional faint illuminations consequent upon the rapid darting of fish under water, the phenomenon at last wholly disappeared.

Heretofore, I had beheld several exhibitions of marine phosphorescence, both in the Atlantic and Pacific. But nothing in comparison with what was seen that night. In the Atlantic, there is very seldom any portion of the ocean luminous, except the crests of the waves; and these mostly appear so during wet, murky weather. Whereas, in the Pacific, all instances of the sort previously coming under my notice had been marked by patches of greenish light, unattended with any pallidness of sea.—From "Mardi: And a Voyage Thither, by HERMAN MELVILLE.

Napoleon Plans His Son's Education

THE Emperor had conceived many novel ideas relative to the education of the King of Rome. For this important object, he decided on the Institut de Meudon. . . . There he proposed to assemble the Princes of the Imperial house, particularly the sons of the branches of the family who had been raised to foreign thrones. In this institution he intended that the Princes should receive the attentions of private tuition, combined with the advantages of public education. "These children," said the Emperor, "who were destined to occupy different thrones, and to govern different nations, would thus have acquired conformity of principles, manners, and ideas. The better to facilitate the amalgamation and uniformity of the federative parts of Europe, each Prince was to bring with him from his own country ten or twelve youths about his own age, the sons of the first families in the state. What an influence would they not have exercised on their return home! I doubted not," continued the Emperor, "but that Princes of other dynasties, unconnected with my family, would have solicited, as a great favour, permission to place their sons in the Institute of Meudon. What advantages would thence have arisen to the nations composing the European association!" . . .

The Emperor wished that the education of the Princes should be founded on general information, extended views, summaries, and results. He wished them to possess knowledge rather than learning; judgment rather than attainments; he preferred the application of details to the study of theories. Above all, he objected to the pursuing of any particular study too deeply, for he regarded perfection or too great success in certain things, whether in the arts or sciences, as a disadvantage to a prince. A nation, he said, will never gain much by being governed by a poet, a virtuoso, a naturalist, a turner, a locksmith, etc.—From "Journal of the Private Life and Conversations of The Emperor Napoleon at Saint Helena," by the COUNT DE LAS CASES. (Boston: Wells & Lilly. 1823.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1937

Timilty Probes Political Link In Breen Affair

Inquires Into Connection of Brighton Man and Club Owner

Expose in Making

Federal Agents Check Up on Income Tax Matters of Boston Politicians

In two directions today steps were taken which may, if pressed to completion, uncover secret connections of several Boston politicians with illicit enterprises.

In the first place, Joseph F. Timilty, police commissioner of Boston, stated that he was investigating reports that a minor Brighton politician and a downtown night-club proprietor knew something of the activities of David J. Breen, horse race gambler, who was slain here last Friday.

In the second place, picked investigators of the United States Treasury Department, who have been studying alleged income tax evasions by Boston politicians for several months, sent an elaborate report to Washington for consideration of Secretary Morgenthau.

Commissioner Timilty announced today that he had sent two ace detectives to Nashua, N. H., to arrest a baker in that city in connection with the shooting of Breen. He indicated the charge placed against the man would be a serious one.

State and City Police

The detectives were Capt. James T. Sheehan of the Boston police and Lieut. Joseph Ferrari of the State Police, who had been recalled last Friday from work in Revere, Mass. This was the first assignment they have been known to have in the Boston case.

Three orderlies at Boston City Hospital were held by police today on a charge of having robbed Breen while he was being given treatment for his wounds at the hospital last Friday. They will be given a hearing in Municipal Court tomorrow. They are Francis J. Murphy, John J. Corcoran and Thomas Thornton.

In the meantime, District Attorney William J. Foley entered the picture to say he would take the cases of the orderlies to the grand jury at once and would submit any other evidence to the jury which he might be given by the police.

"I propose to investigate how politicians are mixed up with the police department, racketeers with the politicians and racketeers with the police," said Mr. Timilty. "This investigation is not going to stop with the murder (of Breen), though that comes first."

Not Enough Evidence

The inquiry was still in the anonymous names class, however, as the commissioner lacked sufficient evidence to name publicly the politician and night-club owner he had in mind. The former, he said, had imported New York gangsters to join in underworld operations. The latter, he charged, was in a protection racket somewhat like that in which Breen was engaged during the last few weeks before he was shot.

The protection racket is a useless "service" sold to employers or labor unions or both. By its provisions, employers are "protected" against strikers and strikers against employers, usually with the aid of exboxers, thugs and other strong-arm men.

While Commissioner Timilty

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Racing Repeal Leaders Divided as to Methods

In Boston Today

Ballot Board Hears Two Groups

A divided opinion among anti-racing partisans as to the best method of winning repeal of betting laws was disclosed today before a hearing of the State Ballot Law Commission in the State House.

With Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, maintaining that the best way to fight racing was to split the horse and dog interests, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard; Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, pastor of Tremont Temple, joined in holding that the fight on racing should be concentrated on both horse and dog racing and not concentrated on dog racing alone.

Today's hearing, at which the schism became openly evident, was called at the instigation of Timothy Callahan, attorney for certain dog racing interests.

It was explained to the Ballot Law Commission that the anti-racing group, headed by Dr. Hadley and supported by Dr. Lowell and others, had filed two petitions, each bearing more than 20,000 names and each requiring mandatory consideration by the legislature.

One petition called for repeal of the horse and dog racing laws.

The second called for repeal only of dog racing.

No objection was raised by Mr. Callahan or any of the witnesses at today's hearing to the first petition, but Dr. Lowell and Mr. Rothwell both objected to the second petition. Dr. Lowell said he had not signed it, and Mr. Rothwell declared he had signed it under misapprehension.

Both, however, made it clear that they opposed dog racing, but felt the second petition was unwise because it would not affect horse racing.

Dr. Hadley had previously testified that the two petitions were filed because it was believed that public opinion was more intense against dog racing then against horse racing and that by forcing separate consideration dog racing might more easily be repealed. He charged that the dog interests were afraid to have dog racing considered separately from horse racing and that was the reason for their protest, designed to force joint consideration.

Mr. Callahan charged that the dog racing petition was an "example of fraud and forgery such as has never been seen before in Massachusetts."

To this Dr. Hadley retorted that petitions bearing 28,000 names had been stolen or bought by bribery from petition solicitors. "Charges of gigantic fraud may ill come from those who charge it," he said.

Dr. Hadley's strategy in the racing fight was upheld by Godfrey L. Cabot when he testified. Other anti-racing partisans made it clear that the division was simply over a point of procedure and did not affect in any way their determination to continue with the fight to ban racing.

Dr. Hadley disclosed that the group had raised $74,000 to finance the repeal fight.

Christmas Mail Rush Under Way

With the volume of Christmas mail greater than at this time a year ago, Postmaster Peter F. Tague put 8000 regular men and 5000 extras to work today and announced that for the first time in about 10 years a partial mail delivery would be made on Christmas Day.

The postmaster said that the big rush had begun this morning and that his full complement of workers was on the job to hasten collections and deliveries as much as possible. The single delivery on Christmas, he said, will be of small parcels which look like Christmas gifts and will be in the morning. No letters will be delivered, unless marked "special delivery."

The delivery of small parcels on Saturday will be made throughout the country and is at the special direction of the Postmaster General, James A. Farley, Mr. Tague declared.

At the main post office in the Federal building, long lines formed at parcel post and stamp windows today. Three tables were set up in the lobby for the mailing of bundles of cards and letters, making it unnecessary for patrons to drop each envelope in a slot. An attendant stood behind each table to receive the bundles.

While no actual figures were available yet, Mr. Tague said that both incoming and outgoing mail already was in a volume exceeding that of last year at this time. He said 850 trucks, of which 400 were extras, were in service. Eighteen parcel post windows were open in the main office, instead of the usual six.

Transylvania Arrives in Port

Miss Mary A. Creedon of Brockton arrived in Boston today on the Anchor Line steamer Transylvania from Glasgow en route to spend her first Christmas at home in 20 years. Miss Creedon for the past year has been in Peiping as a secretary and prior to that time was traveling throughout the world. She is planning to spend this Christmas with here parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Creedon.

The Transylvania brought a large number of passengers, heavy shipments of mail, and large quantities of packages containing Christmas remembrances from abroad. The steamer came from Glasgow, Belfast and Cobh.

Another arrival today was the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, from the British West Indies with 89 passengers and a heavy shipment of Christmas mail and packages, sent chiefly by New Englanders who are remaining in the tropics until the new year.

Winter to Drop In on Wednesday

Whether winter, which begins officially at 1:22 a. m. on Wednesday, will be as mild as last winter is still uncertain, but it is going to start out with temperatures in the middle 20's and possibly with snow flurries.

The official forecaster said today the season so far has been a mild one, only two degrees below normal and with less snow even than at this time last year. The fall to date has been a mere 2.7 inches of snow, compared with 5.1 a year ago.

But it may be sharper when the days begin to lengthen Wednesday, for, as the old rhyme says,

As the days begin to lengthen
Then the cold begins to strengthen.

Last year was the mildest winter on record at the Boston weather bureau, with less than eight inches of snow for the entire season.

Sewer Project Grant Sought

Two United States Senators, David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., have renewed their demands at Washington that the Government live up to its promise of an $1,800,000 grant for the North Metropolitan Sewer project now abandoned at the Medford-Somerville line.

Discuss Betting Law Repeal Plans

By a Staff Photographer
Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell
Favors Concentration on One Bill

By a Staff Photographer
Dr. Edwin W. Hadley
Head of N. E. Anti-Gambling Association

Shakeup Urged In Mental Care By Bay State

Complete reorganization of the State Department of Mental Diseases, with revisions calling for a new Department of Mental Health, complete authority for a new commissioner and two associates and separation of department work into three divisions, is recommended by the Special Commission on Mental Diseases in a report now being prepared for the incoming legislature.

The special commission, established by the 1937 Legislature following a recommendation by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, filed its report Saturday night. Today the report is being printed.

The chief recommendation calls for a new commissioner whose salary would be $10,000 annually and two associate commissioners who would receive $9500 each. These new officers would succeed the present paid commissioner and four unpaid associate commissioners.

Under this proposed setup, the powers of the trustees of the 16 state hospitals under the department would be almost completely transferred to the new commissioners. The only remaining power to be exercised by the trustees would be the administration of various trust funds, and the authority to make investigations, the result of which would be turned over to the new Department of Mental Health. The latter title, the special commission wrote, more nearly describes the department's work.

Requirements

Rigid qualification standards are proposed for the commissioners, two of whom would be required to possess a diploma from the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology while all three would be required to have at least seven years experience on the staff of a state or federal mental hospital or in an equivalent private organization.

The commissioner would be the administrative head of the department. The first associate commissioner would have charge of the hospital inspection service, while the second assistant's duties would include maintenance of general medical standards without extravagant expenditures.

The reorganization proposals were made after the commission criticized the department's building program and its failure to make the periodic hospital inspections required by law.

However, the commission went to considerable length to counteract impressions that the Department of Mental Diseases had broken down.

"Despite overcrowded conditions," the report states, the patients were "adequately fed" and "in most instances adequately housed, although methods of estimate and determining portions of food were radically wrong."

The commission added:

"It is true that the department organization at the State House broke down this year and that for several years it has not given the hospitals the assistance and cooperation they have a right to ex-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Chamber Opposes U. S. Regional Authorities Bill

Erasure of state boundaries from the maps of the United States and the drawing in of "regions," each ruled by a federal authority, is envisaged today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce as a possibility if the regional planning authority bills now pending in Congress become law.

The chamber went on record as emphatically and unequivocally opposed to the bills, pointing out that absolute federal authority over natural resources of the states—once it is established—means that extension of federal power into other governmental functions "becomes more than an idle fear."

It is not altogether impossible that the state would become an obsolete unit of government and private enterprise placed in a federal straitjacket, the committee on federal taxation and expenditures of the chamber declares.

Issues Warning

"This threat of revolution by legislation must not be allowed, the committee says. "The regional authorities bills before Congress, we believe, are repugnant to every sound concept of democracy. If enacted, they will launch the Federal Government upon a program of competition with private enterprise; of unwarranted encroachment upon the powers of states.

"We recommend, therefore, without hesitation, the emphatic and unequivocal opposition of the Chamber to the regional authorities bills."

The bills call for establishment of seven regional authorities to plan, execute and maintain projects for power development and other purposes relating to natural resources, as well as for flood control. These authorities would be new agencies which would supersede not only the War Department's engineers with respect to flood control and other projects but other federal agencies. They would also assume important control now reserved to the states, the Chamber committee points out.

Flood Control

Continuation of the Flood Control Act of 1936 is urged by the Chamber's committee, which states:

"The scope of the 1936 Flood Control Act is confined to flood control," says the special report of the Chamber's committee. "The Federal agency in charge of the projects is the War Department and the projects are to be carried out with the states on a co-operative basis. So far $60,000,000 have actually been appropriated for specific projects.

"Enactment of the program contemplated in the regional authorities bills, would practically throw into the discard the 1936 Flood Control Act.

"Massachusetts and New England have an interest in the situation because of the two interstate flood control compacts entered into early in 1937 under provisions of the 1936 Flood Control Act but not ratified by Congress due to Presidential opposition to a provision in these compacts reserving control over power resources to the states. This reservation definitely placed these states in opposition to the most important feature of the program contemplated in these bills.

Boston Stores Heed Ban Upon Nippon Wares

Japanese-Made Products Cleared Off Shelves as Protest Grows

Silk Hose Exempt

Storms of protests from Greater Boston consumers accompanied by a vigorous boycott have compelled large Boston department stores to discontinue further orderings of Japanese-made products while retail store shelves are being unloaded of these products at quick-sale bargain prices and in some instances being given away as Christmas gifts, according to F. A. O'Connell, president of the Boston Retail Trade Board, today.

Hundreds of letters have been received by Boston department stores, declared Mr. O'Connell, protesting against continuation of business with a country that has aroused considerable resentment in consumer ranks for its alleged "unethical tactics in China." Not only organizations but individual consumers have joined in the voluntary boycott that leaves department stores no alternative but to stop trading with Japan or suffer financial losses.

Stocks Reduced

Some stores have managed to cut down their existing Japanese-made stock to about $100 worth of materials. Others have completely cleared their shelves of such products. Buying of Japanese goods practically has reached a standstill so far as local Boston shops are concerned, according to the bureau head.

Materials particularly affected by the Japanese boycott are those manufactured and imported from Japan such as kimonos, robes and novelties for which the Orient is famous. As for silk stockings made from Japanese silk, there is no indication Greater Boston consumers are vigorously opposed to these sales, said Mr. O'Connell, since silk stockings are manufactured 100 per cent in this country.

"A boycott of silk stockings," he said, "virtually would mean a boycott of American industry since the manufacture, including dyeing, spinning and weaving of silk stockings, is done wholly in this country Japan merely supplies silk to keep our own industries active."

Hardship on Stores

The bureau director pointed out that stockings now on sale in the department stores were made several months ago in American plants before the present crisis in far eastern waters began. He felt that any attempted boycott of silk stockings (and such boycotts have been started in various New England colleges) would work a hardship on American retailers and manufacturers.

Smith College students in Northampton, Mass., recently started a boycott of silk stockings of all kinds, since 90 per cent of the stockings are manufactured from Japanese silk. Students are wearing listle-mesh, cotton, rayon and woolen stockings. An increase in sales of these products in Boston department stores indicated to local merchants that other consumers were following the example set by Smith students, although no noticeable reduction was evident in the sale of silk stockings.

Stream of Letters

During the last two months, a stream of letters has poured into Mr. O'Connell's office requesting that department stores do their bit to halt Japanese aggression in China by refusing to buy Japanese-made products. Although no meeting was

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

R. I. Labor Joins In Vast Drive As It Defies Green

Delegates of A. F. of L. Refuse to Leave Non-Partisan Parley

Broad Program Of Laws Sought

'Baby' Wagner and Walsh Acts Among Them— Gerry Attacked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20—Rhode Island labor was more solidly united today than at any time since the first labor organization aimed at social and industrial benefit was launched here more than 40 years ago, despite the recent C. I. O.-A. F. of L. breach.

Five hundred delegates and as many more guests, claiming to represent 50,000 union workers, voted yesterday under the banners of Labor's Non-Partisan League to work for passage of the most extensive program of labor legislation ever conceived here.

Even the powerful influence of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, failed to break the bonds which united the American Federation of Labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket in considering what was best for the working men and women of Rhode Island.

The convention of the league, the first to be held in Rhode Island, was the largest gathering of union workers ever held in the state, with the exception of Labor Day celebrations.

With enthusiasm running high, the session almost broke up in a riot when John Kennedy, general organizer of the A. F. of L., injected himself into the meeting and ordered the delegates affiliated with the A. F. of L. to "disassociate themselves with the gathering and withdraw from the meeting."

He said he had been sent to the convention—which was held in the C. I. O. headquarters—on orders of Frank Fenton, New England representative of the A. F. of L., who received his instructions from Mr. Green.

Boos Greet Remarks

Boos, catcalls and cries of "throw him out" greeted his remarks, addressed to Joseph T. Cahir, vice president of the state branch of the A. F. of L. and president of the Providence Central Federated Union, who was presiding.

"The American Federation of Labor has nothing to do with this meeting; Labor's Non-Partisan League has nothing to do with any union difference; I consider you out of order," Mr. Cahir responded.

Then, as the C. I. O. and Textile Union delegates sat spellbound, leaders of the A. F. of L. launched an attack on their international organizer, who a few minutes previously had interrupted the plea of Dr. Frank E. Manuel, C. I. O. educational director, for united action to bring about the passage of national legislation which would lift higher the standards of the working class.

After William L. Connolly, president of the state branch, had addressed the convention and declared that his organization would not obey the orders of the international officers until such authority was authorized by the executive board, Mr. Kennedy made his way to the elevator and was escorted to the street by a bodyguard of truck drivers.

Then the convention went on to perfect a permanent organization and to finance a political campaign. It was Albin A. Hartwell, national representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League, who laid the groundwork for a permanent organization. He said that with sufficient finances to support the movement, it would be the most powerful political influence in the State.

Mr. Hartwell urged the Rhode Island unit immediately to embark on a campaign to secure passage of national legislation which would provide greater appropriations for relief and WPA projects.

He referred to the defeat of the minimum wage and hour law as the greatest blow that labor has suffered in a decade. He said that it was far more serious to labor than the revolt against the Roosevelt proposal to re-organize the Supreme Court.

Senator Gerry Attacked

The convention furnished a contrast to the picture that has presented itself at all previous labor conclaves when political matters were discussed. For the first time in the history of Rhode Island politics, Senator Peter G. Gerry (D) found himself condemned by union workers. It was with their support and that of the Non-Partisan League that he was elected to office, they declared, and now, they charge, he is a member of a Senate coalition which is working to defeat labor measures and decrease appropriations to aid the needy. For this action he was severely criticized in a resolution which unanimously passed.

The program of the league for the ensuing year, as disclosed late last week, was emphasized in more than a dozen resolutions which were unanimously adopted. One resolution pledged the convention to send a small army of union members to the State House daily to work for passage of the labor program.

The meeting also adopted a resolution which urged the teaching of trade unionism in the schools. The instructors would be named after conferences between members of the school committees, the State

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Christmas Dancing Barred in Newport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newport, R. I., Dec. 20

This city by the sea will observe Christmas in accordance with the occasion.

There will be no dancing either on Christmas Eve or Christmas night. This order will not only affect the public dance halls but the so-called "dine and dance" places where the music is provided by mechanical pianos and records. The Board of Aldermen made this clear when it refused permission to grant licenses for dancing in any places on next Friday and Saturday night.

Wood Pulp Rush On Boston Taxes Port Facilities

Port of Boston Business

Wood pulp flowing into Boston harbor for the last few weeks has constituted so important a part of Boston's imports that the Charlestown wharves have become congested. Quantities of pulp have had to be hauled to inland warehouses, and arrangements have been made to utilize Commonwealth Pier No. 1 in East Boston.

Nearly 60,000 bales of wood pulp were imported last week alone, which appears to the trade as a speculative buying movement. Paper mills are not buying wood pulp to any extent at present. However, according to brokers, the prices have become so high that they have brought the commodity into the news. Wood pulp is free of duty.

Big Gain Over 1936

Imports of pulp at Boston totaled 197,827 tons during the first 10 months of the year, according to Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs. This is a substantial gain over 1936, as it is 40,000 tons more in 10 months than for all 12 months of 1935.

Of the several grades of pulp now being imported, there is a large volume of unbleached sulphate craft, with 74,227 tons arriving in the first 10 months. In addition, among other varieties, 58,511 tons of unbleached sulphite and 48,421 tons of bleached sulphite were imported.

With the increase of woodpulp into Boston, there is reported a marked decrease in wool imports, which pay a liberal duty. This hampers the prosperity status of the port's commerce, with receipts almost negligible as compared with last year.

The Statistics

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

	Week ending	
Classification	Dec. 18	Year ago
Import for consumption	1,978,322	3,462,801
Imports for warehouse	157,603	875,127
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	350,571	790,65[illegible]
Duties collected	278,748	821,491
Wool imports (lbs.)	38,813	1,475,936
	Fiscal year July 1-Dec. 18	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	15,844,166	20,886,526
Duties collected	11,575,519	15,676,809

Candle's Long Lineage

Wax candles are probably of Phoenician origin. The composite candle of today is made of stearin and paraffin.

New Englanders in Congress Note Reactions on Labor Bill

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—House action in sending the wage-hour bill back to the labor committee last week left varied repercussions in its wake today.

When southern Democrats shouted on the floor "We Licked the Yankees," Representative Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut retorted "Yankee Republicans Beat Us."

Representative Kopplemann said the 18-vote margin which recommitted the measure "would have been offset if we had some of the northern Republican votes."

Representative Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut, a member of the labor committee, blamed the set-back on "the American Federation of Labor." He said he was "disappointed, but not discouraged at the vote to send the bill back to committee."

He announced he would introduce a new bill "in simplified form" at the next session.

Representative Fitzgerald said he "wanted to remove some of the objections to the wage-hour bill, especially the differential and administrative features."

Representative Martin (R) of Massachusetts said he and most New England Republicans who voted for recommittal would support a bill "without wage differentials."

Representative Gifford (R) of Massachusetts, only New England Republican who voted against recommittal said he believed sending the measure back to committee "meant the death of labor legislation for some time."

However, Representatives Healey (D) of Massachusetts and Fitzgerald expressed confidence a new bill would be offered and brought to the floor at the next session.

They said the President has been urged to repeat his request for labor regulation in his message to Congress at the opening of the regular session next month.

One of the leaders of southern opposition to wage-hour legislation, Representative Dies (D) of Texas, said southerners "would go only as far as approving a law to protect states with minimum wage laws by prohibiting shipments of goods from low-wage states."

Representative Martin, however,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Increased Relief Demands Faced by Maine Agencies

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 20—Maine State and Federal relief agencies are being marshaled, this week, to meet a sudden and very severe demand which, officials fear, may offset the improved record which up to late Fall indicated relief costs would be well under the 1936 mark.

At Portland where headquarters for the Maine WPA are located selectmen, mayors and town managers stormed the offices of Administrator John J. Fitzgerald when then learned through Washington dispatches in the newspapers of an additional allotment of WPA funds to Maine as a part of the last WPA release.

Administrator Fitzgerald prepared to augment present relief rolls by 3000. Seasonal employment, higher than in recent years, enabled WPA rolls to be pared to some 2200 persons, the lowest number since the inception of that form of work relief. The summer tourist boom in resort towns and heavier than usual pulp operations in the Northeastern part of the State were instrumental in bringing about the decrease.

Officials, who believed for a while that perhaps the upturn would continue were rudely shocked when the pendulum swung suddenly as far the other way.

Outlook for Potatoes

Low prices for potatoes in the face of a bumper crop have been felt in Aroostook county which last year enjoyed one of its best recent years under the stimulant of better prices. Last year too officials had less to worry about in industrial towns. Right now, affected by the general business recession, times are hard in Maine's mill towns.

The textile situation is particularly distressing. Members of the Maine Textile Council blamed Southern competition, said Maine mills are not able to compete with Southern wage scales and saw as a future problem the possibility that the South may get the preferential rail rate it seeks. It is hoped co-operation among State officials, manufacturers and employees may

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy and somewhat colder weather tonight and Tuesday, with a possibility of occasional light snow flurries; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate northwestern winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; occasional light snow.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; possibly light snow on the coast; much colder in the interior.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; colder in south portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds mostly north or northwest; mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday, probably light rains or snow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	-2	-2
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	48	44
Chicago	26	26	New York	38	36
Denver	18	16	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	32	30	Philadelphia	38	34
Jacksonville	62	62	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	60	58	S. Francisco	56	56
Miami	80	80	Washington	34	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 20.
B—Minimum, Dec. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:53 p. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Tuesday, 1:30 a. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

Westfield Judge Thinks Autos No Place for Radios

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 20 (AP)—Judge Robert C. Parker of Westfield in a finding involving an automobile fatality took occasion today to criticize the use of radios in automobiles.

Though he reported William P. Marcoullis not criminally negligible in causing the death of Maxim Zorky, he pointed out that the evidence showed that the radio in Marcoullis' car had been in operation at the time of the accident and said it would have been better if the machine had been silent.

In fact, the court said, he thought it would be better if radios were not used at all in connection with the operations of machines as dangerous as automobiles.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Hub—
"The Wrong Road," starring Helen Mack and R. Cromwell. 10:45 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:15. Also "Glamorous Night," with Mary Ellis and Victor Jory. 9:40 a. m., 11:55, 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10.

South Station—

Winter vacation in Bermuda. Ice Skating with Evelyn Chandler. Virginia Verrill Musical, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Trouble at Midnight," featuring Noah Beery Jr. and Larry Blake. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Nick Lucas, Red Skelton, Harriet Hayes, and Woolford's Pets.

Tremont—
"Red Salute," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Robert Young. 9 a. m., 11:30, 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Also "Dangerous," with Bette Davis and Franchot Tone. 10:15 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou 12, 3:35, 6:45, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Victoria the Great," featuring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "Lancer Spy," with Delores del Rio and Peter Lorre. 4:25, 8.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Uptown—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and Roland Young. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"52nd Street," featuring Ian Hunter and Zasu Pitts. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," with Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery." 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Ebb Tide," featuring Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Gang Way," with Jessie Matthews and Nat Pendleton. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," starring Leo Carrillo and Ann Dvorak. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:33, 7:27, 10:21. Stage: Major Bowes' Collegiate Revue.

Exeter—
"A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendie Barrie and Walter Pidgeon. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Prisoner of Zenda," with Ronald Colman and Madeline Carroll. 3:55, 5:55, 8:55.

University—
"Merry-Go-Round of 1938," starring Alice Brady and Mischa Auer. 3:10, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders and Dolores Del Rio.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Daughter of Shanghai," starring Anna May Wong and Charles Bickford. Fenway: 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Love Is on the Air," with June Travis and Ronald Reagan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Special Investigator," starring Richard Dix and Margot Grahame. 12:01, 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Annie Oakley," with Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Orchestral Class of the New England Conservatory of Music under the direction of Francis Findlay of the faculty. 3.

Symphony Hall—
Second of two performances of Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah," by the Handel and Haydn Society, conducted by Dr. Thompson Stone. 8:15.

New England Conservatory of Music—
Recital by Students of the woodwind classes. George W. Brown Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

Dickens Fellowship—
December meeting will be held in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church, Arlington Street at Boylston. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the exhibition of Lithographs by Miss Elliott. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Noah's Ark Club and the Junior Stamp Club. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

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Flute Players Season Inaugurated

A gratifyingly large audience attended the opening concert yesterday afternoon of the Boston Flute Players Club, in the ballroom of the Hotel Vendome. It was a good augury for the continued success of this organization, which has long been an indispensable and irreplaceable element in our musical life.

The program held the special interest that always marks these concerts. It introduced to Boston the Ortambert Quartet of Paris, which proved to be a group of exceptional quality, remarkable for unanimity of thought as well as execution. Its versatility was shown in the performance of such diverse works as Beethoven's F major, op. 59, no. 1, and the Quartet of Debussy. Musically and stylistically the players could turn from the one to the other without difficulty and, above all, with no attempt to draw too sharp a line of differentiation.

Debussy of course was not oversympathetic to German music, whether of the Beethovenian or the Wagnerian school. Indeed there is a negative element in his style, the result of an apparent determination not to write like a German. On the other hand, it is possible to look upon his music as having too much moonlight and too little vitality. The Ortamberts, Parisians themselves, did not make this mistake. The Quartet in their hands was masculine, with no suspicion of vagueness or languor. And to the Beethoven they brought not only a just vigor but a Gallic clarity. Excellent performances both.

For novelty there were Two Pieces for wind quintet by Joseph Jongen, a Belgian composer of the older generation whose compositions are not well known in America. Principal of the Brussels Conservatoire, he belongs to the Franck school. These Two Pieces are a Préambule and Danses for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and French Horn. They are deft, entertaining adventures in timbres and instrumental colloquy. They were deftly and entertainingly played by Messrs. Laurent, Gillet, Polatschek, Allard and Valkenier of the Symphony Orchestra. L. A. S.

"The Messiah"

Concert number 869, given in Symphony Hall last night by the Handel and Haydn Society, is now history. With this concert the society opened its one hundred and twenty-third season and gave its one hundred and sixty-eighth performance of Handel's "Messiah." Further statistics should include mention of the 55 players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra who made up the accompanying orchestra, with Georges Mager acting as trumpeter and William B. Burbank again at the organ. The four soloists comprised Rose Dirmann, soprano, and Elsa Haines, contralto, and Edward Austen Kane, tenor, and Gean Greenwell, bass. Dr. Thompson Stone conducted.

The performance last night compared favorably with former performances by this society. It was unfortunate that a too vigorous attack on the first word of the opening chorus by the sopranos should have given an unnecessary accent at that point, but the remainder of the chorus went very well indeed. The quality of the voices this year is good—there appears to be a number of young singers not hitherto noted, which makes for advancement in the art of flexibility. "His yoke is easy, and his burden is light," for instance, as well devised in the matter of nuance, attack and release, but in many of the choruses one felt too great an emphasis had been placed on precision and not enough upon the natural ebb and flow of the melodies. Granted that flexibility is very difficult of achievement in a chorus as large as the Handel and Haydn, it is nevertheless possible and one listener at least would like to hear this well-trained group accomplish more along the line of nuance, with an accent on tone color. Although the chorus "For unto us a Child is born" showed interesting effects in contrast, there is still something to be realized from it. The society has conquered the art of contrapuntal singing, its entrances are well timed and it knows the value of breath control. With so many positive virtues, one may justly wish for fewer faults.

The soloists this year were virtually strangers to a Handel and Haydn audience. Mme. Dirmann, the soprano, making her Boston début, disclosed a voice of fine quality and good range, and well controlled. She at times infused her singing with a dramatic intensity which was gratifying, although the voice is not, strictly speaking, of oratorio timbre. She sings easily and without apparent effort.

Mme. Haines has a voice of considerable color, but as yet she is not able to project it with the degree of success it deserves. She also appears to have a little difficulty with breath control.

Mr. Kane gave an excellent account of himself in the opening recitative and subsequent arias. Mr. Greenwell sang his part entirely sans score and gave us more than one opportunity to observe his unusual control of breath. His voice is appealing in quality and if he could rid himself of a somewhat excessive vibrato, we should take still greater pleasure in his performance.

An audience which comfortably filled Symphony Hall gave unmistakable evidence of greatly enjoying the oratorio. G. M. S.

The Arts in Boston

Music of France

The State Symphony Orchestra (Federal Music Project), under the baton of Alexander Thiede, devoted its concert at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, last night, to a program of French music. To pack into a single program a thoroughly fair and reasonably complete representation of all the currents and metamorphoses of the music of France would be a manifest impossibility. Moreover Mr. Thiede's purpose was to give a concert and not a procession of "morceaux choisis" for the benefit of students of the history of music. Yet the program did exemplify very fairly three important aspects of its subject. Two phases of the deep-rooted pictorial impulse were there—in the symphonic poem "Phaeton" by the ingenious but fundamentally uninventive Saint-Saëns and in the highly evocative pointilliste impressionism of Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fêtes."

The remarkable vogue of pseudo-Spanish music in France, which dates from "Carmen," was well represented by Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" for solo violin and orchestra—no symphony, of course, but a rhapsody. Out of the sparsely inhabited French department of the symphony proper came its classic, César Franck's D minor. Even to this grandiose work the right to the label "symphony" has been disputed. It has been called a symphonic poem in sonata form. Perhaps it is rather an improvisation of symphonic proportions. Despite its scale, its immense symmetry, its frequently heroic accents, its suggestions of an epic program, despite also its undeniable though uneven beauty, it remains the phenomenally inflated improvisation of a church organist who dreamed glowing and magnificent dreams. His endless canons and smugly ingenious chromatic modulations are the work of an improvisatore, not a symphonist; they have essentially nothing in common with the organic development of a true symphony.

The widely disparate musical styles implicit in this program were conveyed by the orchestra and its conductor with vigor and comprehension. There was nothing perfunctory or hesitant about their warm, spirited, and imaginative performance. Technical flaws were few; the ensemble, despite one or two moments of suspicious vagueness and, here and there, some faults of balance, was generally admirable.

The Lalo "Symphonie" brought before the audience as soloist Francesco Zecchino, an erstwhile infant prodigy but now a veteran in his middle teens. The warmth of his tone (except in his rather thin E-string excursions), the seductiveness of his hispanic phrasing, and his brilliant technical virtuosity drew enthusiastic and well-deserved applause. S. S.

3000 Growing Plants Added to Arboretum During Past Year

Nearly 3000 growing plants have been added to the gardens of the Arnold Arboretum during the past year, according to Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, director of the Arboretum, in his annual report just issued. More than 6500 species and varieties of woody plants are now in cultivation. The Arboretum, devoted to the study of living trees and shrubs, covers 260 acres, and is one of the largest places of its kind in the world.

To acquaint persons with the Arboretum and to make it useful to the community, more than 50 illustrated lectures have been given by members of the staff the past year on the scope and work of the institution.

With the addition of 22,410 specimens to the herbarium collection there are to date more than 454,000 of the mounted plants. Of these many came from China, other parts of eastern Asia, Malasia, India, and Indo-China, also from North, South, and Central America and Australia.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in the number of visitors to the Arnold Arboretum, according to Dr. Merrill. More than 40,000 persons visited the gardens on Lilac Sunday in May.

Economy Defeats Quincy Police Bill

Three city councilmen of Quincy stated today they had been elected on economy platforms and therefore had voted against the defeated recommendation of Mayor Thomas S. Burgin and Police Chief John J. Avery calling for an increase of six men in the police force. The Councillors stated they would hold the same policy in connection with all other unnecessary expenditures.

Chief Avery said the men were needed because the city council had recently shortened the work week for policemen by giving them one day off in seven instead of eight. The council tabled the order and it will automatically go to the new council in 1938.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Exhibition of lithographs. Also recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Selected drawings by Old Masters. Through Jan. 31. Japanese prints. Through Dec. 24.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Oil paintings by Flaville C. Kyle. Through Dec. 24.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special Christmas exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.

Bell & Fletcher—Paintings and drawings by Norman Rockwell.

Helman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Collections.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of foreign-born artists' work.

Boston City Club—Prints by John H. Garo. Through Jan. 7.

Boston Athenaeum—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.

Federal Art Gallery—WPA paintings by Yvonne Twining, Waldo Kaufer, Albert Gold, Francis Colburn. Through Jan. 5.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of Children's Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Dec. 24.

Germanic Museum—Georg Jensen, Danish silver.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass, courtesy of Wilbur H. Burnham. Through Dec. 31.

Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition of architectural drawings by Magiamio and Walsh; Perry Shaw and Hepburn.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by members. Through Dec. 24.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of oil colors by Frank Anthony Goodline.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of Drawings of Negro Spirituals by Allan Rohan Crite. Also Flower Drawings by Susan Moore Sisson. Through Dec. 24.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Paintings by artists under the Federal Art Project of the Massachusetts WPA. Through Jan. 15.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

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What Is Vermont? Here's Aiken Reply

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 20

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont gave a new answer to the now trite query of "What is Vermont, a territory or foreign country?"

It was "Vermont is the remains of the United States and all the other parts undoubtedly are a little envious of Vermont."

His reply was in response to the question asked by Representative Alfred F. Beiter (D) of New York at a recent hearing before the Rivers and Harbors Committee in Washington, D. C.

Trend of States To Tariffs Seen In Special Taxes

ORONO, Maine, Dec. 20 (*AP*)—Frederick J. Melder, assistant professor of economics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., asserts that such state taxes as excise, license and chain store levies bear striking resemblance to protective tariffs.

Mr. Melder offered the opinion in a report on "economic sectionalism," published today by the University of Maine. He was formerly of the university's faculty.

Despite constitutional limitation on state interference with interstate trade and the Supreme Court's strict interpretation of the interstate commerce clause, Professor Melder wrote, that the American internal market "is not free."

"Domestic capitalism in the United States," the study continued, "has surveyed the world situation. While the nations of the world were cackled in the nationalistic pastime of building trade barriers, the states of this country and their subdivisions were greatly expanding legislative activities intended to place their residents in a position insulated from the exigencies of a free competitive market."

In addition to taxes, the study declared, police and corporate powers establishing state border quarantines, sanitary regulations in such matters as milk sheds, highway motor carrier regulations and state restrictions on the movement of labor constituted barriers to domestic free trade.

He expressed the opinion that such measures assisted local producers by "holding the proverbial umbrella over the price structures in local markets," but said that often the benefits were only temporary. The chief effect, he declared, seemed to be creation of ill-will.

Wellesley Poll Shows GOP Has Large Following

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 20—In spite of the Democratic landslide in the last national elections, it may cheer the Republican Party to know that students at Wellesley College, voters of the future, hold predominantly conservative political opinions, as, it is presumed, do their parents.

In an advanced course in statistics given under the department of economics and sociology, 18 students formulated a questionnaire on the political beliefs of their classmates, and 1153 out of the total enrollment of 1509 answered the questions.

The results showed that whereas the rest of the United States was 62.8 per cent Democratic (1936 election figures) Wellesley's sympathies are only 22.3 per cent behind the New Deal. The United States, as a whole, was only 36.2 per cent Republican, but Wellesley students back the G. O. P. 70.7 per cent. The remaining 7 per cent in the college are for the Socialists or Communists, while only 1 per cent of the national population voted for parties other than the two major ones.

In spite of recent talk that New England colleges were going "red," the actual investigation at Wellesley revealed that only .8 per cent of the student body there have communistic tendencies.

Juniors and seniors believe in the same political ideas, for the percentages of the party affiliations of both classes were the same: 25 per cent Democrat, 66 per cent Republican, 8.2 per cent Socialist and .8 per cent Communist. Freshmen and sophomores were approximately 75 per cent Republican and 20 per cent Democratic, with the newest class slightly more conservative than their big sisters.

Ancestry seemed to have little influence on the student's political beliefs. They were asked to check the century in which their forefathers first came to America. If anything, students of foreign parentage had more conservative tendencies than those whose grandparents lived in this country, repudiating in part the theory that radicalism has come with immigration.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now you may think your new baby (or even one that isn't so new!) is the most wonderful thing in the world . . . but Filene's think their new Baby Shops are pretty special, too. Not that we mean to make a comparison. No indeed, we merely mean to call attention to the fact that in assembling these shops they've done everything they could to keep it on a par with the babies they're going to cater to!

Convenience is the by-word . . . and if you've ever tramped to this floor, rushed to that one, and scooted back to the first one just to outfit your youngsters, you'll appreciate the fact that just about everything that a child could want is there on the same floor. And everything has its own particular shop. All labeled in huge black letters that will no doubt fascinate little Ella the first time she goes in, and you'll probably find her standing wide-eyed; sounding out the syllables (if that's the way they do this business at her school). For instance, there's the Sunday Best Shop, and here you corral the children for party clothes and such. Feminine fripperies, and little tailored numbers that'll do things to all the little Ellas and Horaces in the land, things that'll add to their young poise and appearance, and make them look as if they'd stepped out of a picture. A far cry, in fact, from the Ellas and Horaces who come racing in from play with broken shoe laces, lost mittens, muddy pants and torn pockets! The Shoe Shop has its chairs raised up a way . . . all the better for fitting, we suppose. And surely any mother who has tied the usual number of shoe laces daily can sympathize with a clerk who must fit, fit, and fit shoes to a swarm of children daily; so we're at least glad they don't have to bend over, anyhow. The Looking Glass Hat Bar is really little Ella's initiation into the grownup's world. Or at least one practically like it as far as shopping is concerned. For here she can stand in front of floor-length mirrors, and see what she looks like from top to bottom! And you'll like the idea of their model baby's room (or maybe we should say baby's model room) for it'll probably give you ideas that you can carry out in your own home. All up on the third floor.

Perfumes That You Ought to Know

Price is usually the consideration when you're selecting a perfume . . . even as everything else is, perhaps. And many people hesitate to buy a fragrance that doesn't have a price tag that's way beyond their means, simply because they feel they don't really know good perfume, and that it'll be thought "cheap" by those in the know. And, unfortunately, this is often the case! However, we feel that we can safely say that, even though their prices won't frighten you one little bit (but they will probably surprise you, for they're that low) you need never hesitate to put the name "Jardiniere" on your list! You perhaps already know their toilet water (which is but $1, and very lasting), but their concentrated essences are new. And they'll rate a place on the finest mink coat you own any day! Despite which fact they sell for but $2.50 a bottle. Little atomizers for them are 50 cents; and this is really the way to use perfumes. And there are new "flavors," too, besides all those that their toilet water comes in. And, incidentally, their "honeysuckle" seems to be a special favorite with men. Well, just see if about every man around doesn't take a deep breath, and ask you what it is when you wear it! At Jordan Marsh's, Slattery's, and T. D. Whitney's . . . where they have their own special departments.

Really "Clanny" These Scottish Items

Although it isn't necessarily the younger generation that goes in for Scotch Plaids this season (or any other, for that matter), we are reminded of the younger set whenever we see one of those tricky little Scotch caps . . . a Glengarry; that's what it's called, isn't it? One like you can get at Romanes and Paterson's, at 581 Boylston Street (that's right up in Copley Square), along with other items that are authentically "clanny" . . . such as bags, penny purses, scarfs, skirts and socks. And by the way, their plaid materials are really something!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Flood Control Sponsors Challenge Motive of Pact Foe in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20 — Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D) of Hartford, exponent of public power development and foe of the New England interstate compact for Connecticut River flood control, has an official challenge of his position from Connecticut men who helped to write the flood control compact.

In a 22-page letter sent to Connecticut senators in Washington, D. C., from the Connecticut Flood Control Compact Commission, Mr. Kopplemann was accused of seeking to hold up flood control projects until a law is passed turning all power projects over to the Federal Government. The commission's letter replied to a radio address made by the congressman in which he hinted compact writers had been the tools of private utility interests.

The commissioners questioned Mr. Kopplemann's knowledge of the law relating to power development, and wound up their attack with the question: "Is it not possible there is more in his stubbornness than meets the eye?"

Pointing out that the Federal Power Commission has found only one of the proposed flood control reservoir sites to have power potentialities worthy of the Federal Government's consideration, the commissioners add:

"The mentality of a power interest group that would push through a compact on reservoir sites without power possibilities would be about on a par with Mr. Kopplemann's opinion of the compact commission members."

The Representative's radio speech, they say, "indicates clearly that in spite of the tragic situation of Connecticut citizens in the flood area, he is determined to oppose the flood control compact until a law can be passed taking away the rights of the private utility interests which are now permitted under the Federal Power Act."

20th Century Club Elects

Elections were held at the annual meeting of the Twentieth Century Club at 3 Joy Street Saturday following the weekly club luncheon at which Emil Ahlborn of Boston spoke on social and economic phases of present-day Germany.

Cornelius A. Parker, Boston attorney, was re-elected president of the association. Walter G. Burns was re-elected treasurer, and Irving A. Isaacs was elected vice-president to succeed Dr. George N. Sneath.

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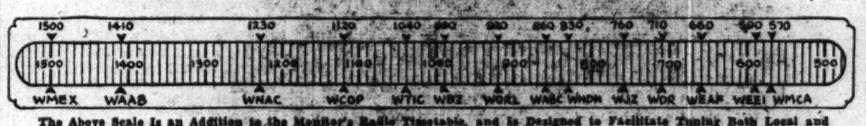
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Songs; speaker	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Music; speaker	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Popular vocalists	Organ and piano	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15	Commentator	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30	J. Freeman's Orch.	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"Dance Time"	Piano and organ
7:45	Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00	Horace Heidt's Qr.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Horace Heidt's Qr.	"Song Stories"	"Noble's Orch.; solos	Jack Arthur, songs	"Gangplank"
8:30	Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Richard Crooks; Vera Bradsky; quartet; orch.	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Message to Motorists
8:45				Dick Stabile's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:00	Theater; "Song of Songs"; Marlene Dietrich; Douglas Fairbanks Jr.	Philadelphia Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Mendelssohn Choral Club	"Tibbee, MeGee and Molly"; Weems's Orch.	"Cafe Continental"	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:15				Yale University Glee Club concert; Charles Kullman; choir	M. Morrill's Orchestra
9:30			Will Spitalny and His Girls; soloist		Amateur Hour
9:45					Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars" dramatic sketch	Lullaby Lady; soloists; orchestra; chorus	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.			Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30	'Brave New World'; dramatic sketch	Nat. Forum; A. J. Altmeyer, SSC chairman	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45			Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Pageant of Melody; soloist; Henry Weber's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; 'Roundelay'	Yankee News Service		Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:15	Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra		Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; Bradley Kincaid	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Quartet; "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	News Views	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	"What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Music	Musical Timetable
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Charm Mirror	Christian Science service
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, nov. news
9:30	"Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It" news	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Echoes of Italy
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	Widow Jones; sketch	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Daily Inspirations
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Flashes of Truth
10:30	Emily Post	Melody Time	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Mellow Moments	Home Forum	"Today's Children"	Organ, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Listen Awhile"	"Songs by Jacqueline"
11:15	Magazine of Air	"Road of Life"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	Rhythm Orchestra	Marblehead program
11:45	Aunt Jennie; stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Commentator	Commentator
12:00	"Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The Goldbergs"	Agriculture series	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour	Sidewalk Interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	Marimba melodies	N. E. Conservatory	Perley Stevens' Orch.
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Educational Concert	Marjorie Mills	N. E. Conservatory	Vocal duo
2:00	Merrymakers	Educational Concert	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15	"Three Notes"	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	"Musical Journal"	"Classical Album"
2:30	School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
2:45	School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	Food commentator	Stage Door Memories	"Portraits in Oil"
3:00	News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Concert Trio	Royal Blue Strings
3:15	Col. Jack Major	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Songs; piano recital	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45	Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Garden Club	Sport reports
4:00	Between Bookends	Club Matinee; music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Rhode Islanders' Orch	Manhattan Serenade
4:15	Christmas Carols	Stocks; "As I See It"	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders' Orch	Manhattan Serenade
4:30	Story of Industry	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Sport reports	Harmony team
4:45	Story of Industry	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	All Hands on Deck	orch.; sports	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist; talks	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Screen Scoops"	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch	Dramatizations
7:30	Helen Menken in	Glen Darwin, songs	News; orchestra	"Headlines"	"Three Shadows"; vocal
7:45	"Second Husband"	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Carol program
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Carol program
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Carol program
8:45	Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang	Christmas Remembrance	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Carol program	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy, soloist, or	Fund for Disabled Ex-	terviews	Carol program	Variety Hour
9:30	Jack Oakie's College; c'mdy; music	Service Men; talks; soloists; orchestra	Hollywood Mardi Gras; Ruby Mercer; Charles	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45				Third period, Bruins	Variety Hour
10:00	Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Chicago hockey game	Royal Blue Strings
10:15	Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Perley Stevens' Orch
10:30	Del Casino, songs	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
10:45	"Night Music"	Orchestra; trio	"Night Serenade"	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:15	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

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AT THE CORNER OF SUMMER AND ARCH STREETS, BOSTON

JEWELERS

Few Tilefish Enter Market Though of Good Food Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 20—One of the "mystery fishes" of the North Atlantic is the tilefish, seldom seen in the Gloucester or Boston markets today and by no means regularly in the New York markets. Tilefish have been reported up to 50 pounds in weight, although most of those taken run from 18 to 35 pounds. This is one of the better, though not the choicest fish foods, good boiled or baked, and delicious for chowder. It also makes good smoked fish and its sounds are superior for isinglass.

It is really rather surprising that the very existence of this large fish so close to our coast should have been unsuspected until May, 1879, when Captain Kirby of this port, fishing in 150 fathoms of water south of Nantucket Shoals Lightship, caught the first specimens on his line trawl as has been frequently related.

These specimens and others caught in 87 fathoms in the same general region by the schooner Clara T. Friend attracted a lot of attention. Capt. William Dempsey failed to identify them but commented, "They ain't codfish, that's sure. We'll see how they eat." He brought 5000 pounds back to Gloucester where it was proved that they had excellent food value.

Tour of Investigation

In 1880 the Bureau of Fisheries, or United States Fish Commission as it was then, sent its steamer Fish Hawk on a tour of investigation. Professor Baird, at that time a fish commissioner, found that the tilefish were so abundant that they offered the opportunity for an entirely new fishery. It was learned that it occupied a very definite environment, for it lives only along the upper part of the Continental Slope where the inner edge of the Gulf Stream bathes the sea floor as a band of warm water, and never ventures downward into the icy Atlantic abyss. Hardly had its range been mapped when a submarine catastrophe overtook the fish.

Vessel after vessel reported multitudes of tilefish floating on the surface. It was estimated that the area covered by the floating fish measured 300 miles from north to south and 50 miles east to west. It was believed that not less than a billion tilefish had been destroyed. Not another tilefish was caught up to 1892 when the Grampus took eight off Marthas Vineyard. Up to this time it was supposed the species had become extinct.

Cause Never Learned

The cause of the fish tragedy was never learned, but the fish came back with almost incredible rapidity. In October, 1915, the Bureau of Fisheries, believing the tilefish capable of supporting an important fishery and knowing it to be an excellent food fish, undertook to popularize it in the market. The old New York Globe engaged Alfred McCann, a well-known food expert, to conduct a campaign urging low-income people to buy and eat tilefish. It printed columns on the subject, and even sponsored several trips to the fishing grounds after it. From July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917, a grand total of 11,641,500 pounds was landed at New York.

It was at the time of the World War that the Bureau of Fisheries got behind the movement to introduce tilefish to the American table. Posters and recipes for preparing were printed and fishermen were urged to catch them. Although there is still a small and intermittent market in New York, tilefish fishing has not proved regularly profitable except in a small way and for special markets.

It seems a strange thing, but here is a fine, big fish that might be landed in large quantities, of excellent food value. Yet evidently wherever cod, haddock, hake, cusk, pollock and a few other long accepted fishes do not rise to prohibitive quotations the American public will shrug its shoulders at anything new, cheap and good in the fish line.

Wage

(Continued from Page 9)

declared that "is no reason why we couldn't pass a labor bill without differentials. We have more than 300 congressmen from the north and if they knock out the differentials we can beat the southern vote."

"I believe there is a genuine demand for a wage-hour bill," he said, "and if one were offered without differentials we'd have the votes to pass it."

Several New Englanders predicted the wage-hour bill might become one of the most important campaign issues next fall.

Some of them said the vote of Senator Lodge (R) of Massachusetts for the bill might have an effect on Republicans in industrial areas of Massachusetts who had voted for recommittal.

Representative Connery (D) of Massachusetts, only New England Democrats who voted for recommittal, said he "expected to be able to vote for a wage-hour bill without differentials at the next session."

R.I. Labor Joins In Vast Drive As It Defies Green

(Continued From Page 9)

Director of Education and the executive board of the league.

Another resolution asked creation of 15,000 additional WPA jobs in the State to provide "for the ever-increasing army of the unemployed."

Copies of the resolution were sent to Gov. Robert E. Quinn and members of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress.

The new executive board of the Rhode Island Non-Partisan League will include five members of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and I. T. U., and one representative from three other "outside organizations." The dues will be $1 a month from every unit having 100 members or less and $2 for every unit having 200 or more members. Individual dues will be 50 cents monthly.

The league will operate like other political bodies, it was explained, with organizations in wards, districts and then central committees.

The League's Problem

The specific program which the league is backing in this State follows:

1. A state "baby" Wagner Act.
2. A state "baby" Walsh-Healey Act.
3. Revision and strengthening of the present Anti-Injunction law.
4. Revision of the present Unemployment Insurance Act to (a) eliminate the 1 per cent employee payment; (b) eliminate certain clauses in the trade disputes section that tend to encourage strike-breaking.
5. Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.
6. A bill to abolish night work for women.
7. A bill to prohibit the use of tear-gas in strikes.
8. A bill to license private detectives and detective agencies.
9. A bill to allow the distribution of non-advertising leaflets and handbills on public streets.
10. A bill to provide for the direct primary.
11. A bill to prevent the discharge of people over 45 because of age.
12. A bill forbidding cities or towns to offer tax-exemption to any private industry.
13. A bill to amend the present Small Loans Act.
14. A bill to license all auto-mechanics.
15. A bill to license hoisting and operating engineers.
16. A bill to license electricians.
17. A bill to license steamfitters.
18. A bill requiring proper window-cleaning safety devices.
19. An amendment to Chapter 85 of the Factory Inspection laws.
20. An amendment to the present Workmen's Compensation Act.
21. A bill calling for the election of sheriffs and a revision of the present militia law.
22. A bill requiring all state printing to be done by 100 per cent union labor with a union label.
23. Revision of barber shop regulation to provide better sanitation.

(In addition to the bills, the joint committee has endorsed the recommendation that a labor committee be established in the State Senate.)

City Hall Partially Evacuated

By a Staff Photographer

Showing Unsafe Conditions

Upper—Showing Upper Three Stories Which Have Been Abandoned as Unsafe
Lower—Props in the City Council Chamber

City Hall Floors Declared Unsafe Are Evacuated

Plans for immediate evacuation of the three upper stories of Boston's City Hall were begun today upon orders of Edward W. Roemer, building commissioner, who found the floors in a weakened condition.

It was expected that the statistical, blueprint, and other departments now located on these floors would begin moving equipment to other buildings either late today or early tomorrow. Major Roswell G. Hall, of the buildings department, conferred with a trucking firm this morning.

In a letter to Major Hall, Mr. Roemer wrote today: "Our investigations have reached the stage where we have determined that existing conditions are very unsafe, and you are hereby ordered to vacate the sixth, seventh and eighth floors of City Hall and to remove all loads that are now placed on the floors."

Mr. Roemer said that he had found the ceiling of City Council chamber to be four inches out of plumb in a distance of four feet, also that the timbers supporting the sixth floor are split in several places. His investigations followed the dislodging of some plaster from the ceiling of the Council chamber on Nov. 27, since which time Council has been meeting in Faneuil Hall.

Plans for strengthening of the floors and ceilings have already been started, Mr. Roemer said, and will cost "several thousand dollars" to put into effect. Both officials stated that if a new City Hall had been constructed, as contemplated several years ago, the present inconvenience would not have resulted.

Boston Bureau Discloses How and When to Borrow

"Facts You Should Know About Borrowing" is the title of a new booklet published by the Boston Better Business Bureau and now being distributed through its 656 member business concerns. It is one of a series of "Fact" booklets. Others recently published deal with savings, furs and jewelry.

According to the preface, the publication has a twofold purpose "—to assist consumers when they need to borrow money, and to protect them from the ravages of loan sharks."

"It is unwise to borrow money unless it is absolutely necessary," it states, "but no one should be ashamed to borrow when it is necessary and when the need is sound."

The booklet explains the particular uses of various forms of loans, including those services offered by personal loan departments of commercial banks, co-operative banks, credit unions, industrial loan companies, life insurance companies, savings banks and others. There are also sections on credit in general, mortgages, pawnbrokers, illegal lenders, cash buying vs. installment purchase and the method of determining rates.

The Boston Better Business Bureau is an independent, non-stock, non-profit membership corporation whose objectives are: "protection of the public from fraud and deceit, increasing public confidence in advertising and selling, protecting legitimate business from unfair competition and moving constructively against nefarious practices in business." It was founded in 1922 to give free service to the public.

The "Fact" booklets are one of its various uses of printed literature. It also issues two-color weekly posters for employee bulletin boards; 30 bulletins a year containing, among other material, warnings of actual frauds under investigation by the bureau; a monthly publication, The Investigator, which warns against questionable or fraudulent schemes and gives educational facts on merchandising and financial matters; and also occasional bill board posters, car cards and newspaper advertisements. Radio programs are added when the occasion warrants their use.

In addition, each month more than 1000 persons ask for and receive individual service from the bureau without charge.

Mental

(Continued from Page 9)

pect, and in some cases laxity has crept into the hospitals.

"On the whole, however, the hospitals have maintained their standard and the work of caring for the mentally ill, of encouraging preventive measures in their communities, and of conducting research projects, has been carried on with high fidelity to the best traditions."

The commission described as "chaotic" conditions resulting from the inability of Dr. David L. Williams, present State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, to serve in his position because of ill health, and attributed these conditions to the administrative setup of the department, in which only one full-time commissioner is serving.

The special commission, of which Judge John J. Perkins of Milton was the chairman, recommended the establishment of three divisions within the department:

1. Division of hospital standards and inspection.
2. Division of mental hygiene, statistics and research.
3. Division on construction, maintenance and equipment.

The first associate commissioner would head the first division, while two new directors would head the other two. Under such an arrangement, the commission believes, the necessary inspections, building standardization and the like could be carried on more efficiently and economically.

The Week in Maine

(Continued From Page 9)

bring about a solution to this serious problem.

Survey Is Started

At any rate, the combined problem of relief for rural and industrial sections is being attacked by both the State and Federal officials. Already seven groups of case workers have been sent to check on relief applicants in industrial centers and will continue to other places as rapidly as possible for under the present regulations no applicant for WPA relief gets it until investigated.

Resumption of old age pensions to many of those who lost this assistance when funds gave out last winter is expected to be a factor in relieving the relief problem in the very near future. New application blanks have been mailed to 20,000 persons eligible for this relief under Maine's new pension law which has met Federal approval.

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State Merit System

The Governor and Executive Council, this week, took a step which, according to Prof. Orren C. Hormel of Bowdoin College, should go far toward establishment of a real career service for State employees and enable 1937 to go down in Maine history as the date of the definite break with the spoils system.

Professor Hormel referred to the unanimous approval of rules and regulations of the State Personnel Board which will administer the new law setting up a classified system of employment for a majority of State employees. The law is aimed toward establishment of a merit system under which employees will be classified, advanced and remunerated on the basis. In that it covers all employees except State police, forestry service and the legal department the law is regarded as an important step toward civil service.

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New Deal Democrats

A group of New Deal Democrats, so called, met this week and formed an organization which will attempt to further the aims and philosophies of the administration at Washington. Political observers, however, will watch the new organization headed by State Senator Edward J. Corrigan of Calais with more than casual interest, noting that it has been formed in ample time to function in the June primaries in which former Gov. Louis J. Brann, a "luke warm" New Dealer, is already the announced gubernatorial candidate of the Democratic party.

Some are inclined to believe the New Deal club may have a finger in the primary pie when the time comes. Senator Corrigan has been recognized in labor circles, spoke on several occasions to meetings of the C. I. O. at Lewiston and elsewhere. In its resolutions, the group made no reference to politics, however; said it hoped to function to end confusion and misinformation about the aims and policies of the administration. The club will be organized on a county basis and claims organization is under way in 10 of 16 counties.

Breen

(Continued from Page 9)

sought to unravel the connections of the slain gambler with illicit enterprises in this city, the Treasury agents awaited word from Washington as to the next move in their flank attack on alleged political corruption here.

The agents have subpoenaed records and questioned many individuals regarding reports that politicians have made "secret profits" out of graft payments from favored contractors. The agents are known to have inquired into the Dolan case and the Revere case.

While the contents of the lengthy report were not disclosed, there was much speculation in the Federal Building as to its recommendations. It was assumed that if any evidence of tax evasion was found, the agents recommended prosecution of the offenders.

Protest

(Continued from Page 9)

called to put these requests into action on a united plan, the wisdom of complying with consumer requests has been seen on a wide retail scale. And this practice will be followed, according to Mr. O'Connell, until the present situation in the Orient has been satisfactorily cleared up.

At the same time, the bureau head urged consumers to see the department stores' viewpoint on products manufactured in this country from Japanese-made raw materials at least until some of the large inventories have been partially unloaded from orders placed long before the present crisis called for a boycott.

Big and Little Lobsters

The European lobster rarely reaches 10 pounds in weight. In America there are records of lobsters weighing 34 pounds.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Deutschland	Dec. 22	Hamburg Dec. 31	Dec. 22 1:00 pm	Dec. 22 8:00 pm
Aquitania	Dec. 23	Cherbourg Dec. 29	Dec. 22 8:00 pm	Dec. 23 8:00 am
Pres. Roosevelt	Dec. 24	Plymouth Jan. 1	Dec. 23 8:00 pm	Dec. 24 8:00 am
Normandie	Dec. 26	Southampton Dec. 31	Dec. 25 8:00 pm	Dec. 26 6:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Jan. 3	Dec. 30 4:00 pm	Dec. 30 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Jan. 5	Jan. 1 4:00 pm	Jan. 1 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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Pettinger in Boston Lineup Against Chicago Tomorrow—'Gabby' Best Catcher

Bruins Playing Great Hockey; Trade Sends Beattie Away

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	2	3	31	25	20
Rangers	6	2	5	33	34	14
Chicago	5	2	9	26	36	12
Detroit	3	1	12	25	50	7

Canadian Division

Canadiens	8	6	4	44	29	18
Toronto	7	4	4	53	39	18
Americans	7	2	6	34	28	16
Montreal	6	1	9	27	37	13

Results Dec. 18

Toronto 3, Americans 2.
Boston 3, Montreal 1.

Results Dec. 19

Canadiens 2, Rangers 2, overtime.
Boston 4, Detroit 2.
Americans 1, Chicago 0.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Any time a hockey team totals 20 points in 14 games it is playing smart, intelligent hockey. The Bruins arrive here tomorrow for a game against the Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden tomorrow night. Over the week end they won two contests on foreign ice and vaulted back into the league lead. New York Rangers held first place only a few days.

The Bruins first whipped Maroons in Montreal Saturday night, 3 to 1, and followed last night with a 4-2 triumph against the Red Wings in Detroit. Rangers played only one game, Sunday, tying in overtime, 2-2, with Canadiens. The race in the Canadian division tightened when Toronto went into a first-place tie with Canadiens by defeating Americans, 3-2, in Toronto Saturday, and Amerks came back into consideration last night when they nosed out Chicago, 1-0.

Apart from the two victories the big hockey news for Bruin fans is the trade Manager Art Ross made with Detroit in which the veteran Jack Beattie is swapped for Gordon Pettinger. Beattie has not been going too well and may find himself in a Detroit uniform. Pettinger is a good stick-handler and play maker, but is not particularly rugged.

Beattie came to the Bruins in December of 1930 and has been with the local six since. He did not play hockey in the 1931-32 season because of a broken leg. Although he has been used as a defensive left wing most of the time he also plays center. He was used occasionally this year in center ice on the third line and looked good.

Pettinger has played on several teams. His eastern hockey debut came with the New York Tigers in the old Can-Am League. In 1932-33 he played with Springfield and then went to Rangers. Rangers sent him to Detroit and he has seen service with both the Red Wings and their minor league team. He is tall and rangy, a left-hand shot, and plays either wing or center. He will be in the Bruin lineup against Chicago tomorrow night.

This visit of Chicago is the first appearance of the Hawks in Boston this season and the first under the management of Bill Stewart, Bostonian. Stewart has amazed the veteran hockey experts throughout the league by the manner he is handling the team. For a fellow who never played the game he has fulfilled all requirements in handling the players. He has little to work with but is making the most of it.

These Bruins seemingly do things in stretches this season. They opened with six straight victories, then played two straight tie games, then lost three straight and now have won three straight. Even the scoring is running that way with Cooney Weiland scoring two goals against Toronto last Tuesday, one against Maroons Saturday, and two against Detroit last night. Bill Cowley and Woody Dumart scored the other goals against Maroons and Sands tallied the other two against Detroit.

Jack Beattie

Dartmouth Sextet Seeks Fourth Win At Garden Tonight

Dartmouth's Big Green hockey team skates on to Boston Garden ice tonight in an attempt to win its fourth straight game of the season against a below-average Boston College team which has dropped two games so far this season.

The Hanover Indians, now coached by Eddie Jeremiah, one-time Dartmouth ice star, have bowled over all of its opponents in an impressive manner. They opened the season with a victory over Columbia, 7 to 0; then waltzed through the Sacred Hearts of Concord, 4 to 1, and the Springfield Blue Ways, 3 to 0.

Tonight Coach Jeremiah will start Wes Goding, a Melrose boy, in the nets and Jim Feeley and Ken Pleasants on defense. While there is some doubt as to the starting line in all probability the Walsh-Foster-Mather unit will get the call over Merriam-Capt. Lewis-Mather combination.

The Eagles will have Joe Powers and Gerry O'Callahan at defense, and Jim Davis and Tom Sharkey on the wings with Capt. Joe Hartigan at center-ice. Boston College lost to Princeton, 6 to 2, and Brown, 5 to 4.

Bees' Exhibition Dates

March

13—Brooklyn at Bradenton.
14—Cardinals at St. Petersburg.
15—Cincinnati at Tampa.
16—Yankees at St. Petersburg.
17—Red Sox at Bradenton.
19—Cincinnati at Bradenton.
20—Brooklyn at Clearwater.
21—Detroit at Bradenton.
22—Cardinals at Bradenton.
23—Yankees at Bradenton.
25—Indianapolis at Bartow.
26—Red Sox at Sarasota.
27—Washington at Bradenton.
28—Detroit at Lakeland.
29—Louisville at Arcadia.
30—Red Sox at Bradenton.
31—Buffalo at Bradenton.

April

1—Brooklyn at Clearwater.
2—Brooklyn at Bradenton.
3—Red Sox at Sarasota.
4—Brooklyn at Bradenton.
6—Washington at Orlando.
7—Washington at Orlando.
8—Savannah at Savannah, Ga.
9—Albany at Barnwell, S. C.
10—Augusta at Augusta, Ga.
11—Washington at Gastonia, N. C.
12—Washington at Richmond, Va.
13 and 14—Washington at Washington, D. C.
16—Red Sox at Fenway Park.
17—Red Sox at National League Field.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

McGill 10, Princeton 0.
Yale Alumni 6, Yale 5.

Basketball

Columbia 46, Williams 23.
Connecticut State 56, Brown 49.
Dartmouth 47, Canisius 28.
Northeastern 33, Lowell Textile 25.
Springfield 52, Ohio Wesleyan 32.
Worcester Tech 51, Colby 31.
Trinity 43, Haverford 24.

Swimming

Worcester Poly 40, M. I. T. 37.

Wrestling

Brooklyn 22, M. I. T. 10.

Hartnett Stars In 16th Season As Cub Catcher

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That Joe "Ducky" Medwick and Leo "Gabby" Hartnett are two of the outstanding players in the majors was more firmly established with the release of official National League batting and fielding averages for the 1937 season.

Medwick, the Cardinal left fielder who is regarded as the leading fly chaser in the senior circuit, topped the individual hitting race with a .374 average in 156 games. Hartnett, the veteran Chicago Cub catcher, finished third in the batting race at .353 and distinguished himself in the defensive department.

Hartnett Best Catcher

For the fourth consecutive year, Gabby led regular National League catchers in fielding. Accepting a total of 503 chances, with only two errors, he finished with a .996 figure. By catching 103 games, Hartnett increased his record to 12 years of catching 100 or more games. Eight of these years are consecutive, from 1930 to 1937, inclusive. In the twilight of his colorful career, the big receiver was a standout. His .353 batting mark was the highest in 16 seasons of campaigning with the Cubs.

Al Todd, Pittsburgh established a record by going through 128 games without a passed ball behind the plate, shattering the mark of one in 127 contests by Al Lopez in 1936.

Adolph Camilli, Philadelphia, led the first basemen in fielding; Burgess White of the Giants topped the second basemen; Arthur Whitney, Phillies, was first among third basemen, and Chicago's Bill Jurges headed the list of shortstops. Among those outfielders who participated in 100 or more games, Medwick was the best. Twenty pitchers fielded for 1.000, the leadership being held jointly by Brooklyn's Van Mungo and Boston's Guy Bush, with 53 chances each for a perfect record.

Chicago, for the second consecutive year, led in club fielding. The Cubs' mark was .975, closely followed by Boston's .974. The Bees, Giants and Pirates contributed triple plays during the season.

There were several individual defensive feats deserving of recognition. Johnny Mize, Cardinals, made two unassisted double plays in the game of Aug. 13, tying a record held by many players. Mickey Owen, also a Cardinal, became the third National League catcher in history to complete an unassisted double play. He did it against Boston Aug. 3. Ripper Collins, Chicago first baseman, set up a new mark by going through the June 29 game without having a fielding chance at first base. The old record was one chance, which he himself had shared with several others.

Medwick's First Crown

Medwick had little competition in the individual batting race. He led from the beginning of the season, staying above the .400 level for many weeks. Mize, Hartnett and Pittsburgh's Paul Waner pushed the Cardinal ace on occasions, but at no time was he seriously in danger of losing the leadership. It was Joe's first batting championship. He also distinguished himself by making four two-base hits on Aug. 4, to tie the National League record.

Floyd Vaughan, Pirates, made the most triples, 17; Jimmy Brown, St. Louis, the most sacrifice hits, 26; Augie Galan, Chicago, the most stolen bases, 23, and Paul Waner the most one-base hits, 178. Medwick went to bat the most times, 633; scored the most runs, 111; collected most base hits, 237; amassed most total bases, 406; most two-base hits, 56; and with Mel Ott, New York, tied for home run honors with 31.

The club batting records show the Cubs leading with a percentage of .287, with Pittsburgh two points behind. The Giants, who won the pennant, finished fourth, in back of the Cardinals. The Giants, by winning their fifteenth flag, broke the tie with Chicago for most league championships.

Victory for Philadelphia

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Philadelphia won the Payne Whitney memorial court tennis trophy yesterday, defeating Boston, 3 to 0, in the final of the inter-city series on John Hay Whitney's Greentree court at Manhasset, L. I. It was the first Philadelphia victory since the inaugural match in 1930.

William C. Wright, former U. S. singles and doubles champion, and his partner Joseph Thayer, won the No. 1 match in brilliant style. With Wright playing in form, they overcame strong opposition from Charles Devens, former Harvard football star and major league baseball pitcher with the New York Yankees, and Charles Stockton, 8-5, 8-2.

William L. Van Alen and Robert Thayer defeated Malcolm Greenough and Dr. Channing Frothingham, 8-6, 8-5, in the second match and C. F. Gummey Jr., and R. M. Ehret beat George Wightman and William Coolidge, 8-4, 8-6.

Waners Beat Deans At Golf

SARASOTA, Fla., Dec. 20 (AP)—Dizzy Dean's combination of "me and Paul" lost to another set of baseball's playing brothers, Paul and Lloyd Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, in an 18-hole golf match over the Bobby Jones municipal course here yesterday. The Waners defeated the Deans four and three. With Dizzy doing most of the talking and his younger brother assenting, a return match was arranged for the Bradenton Country Club course Thursday afternoon.

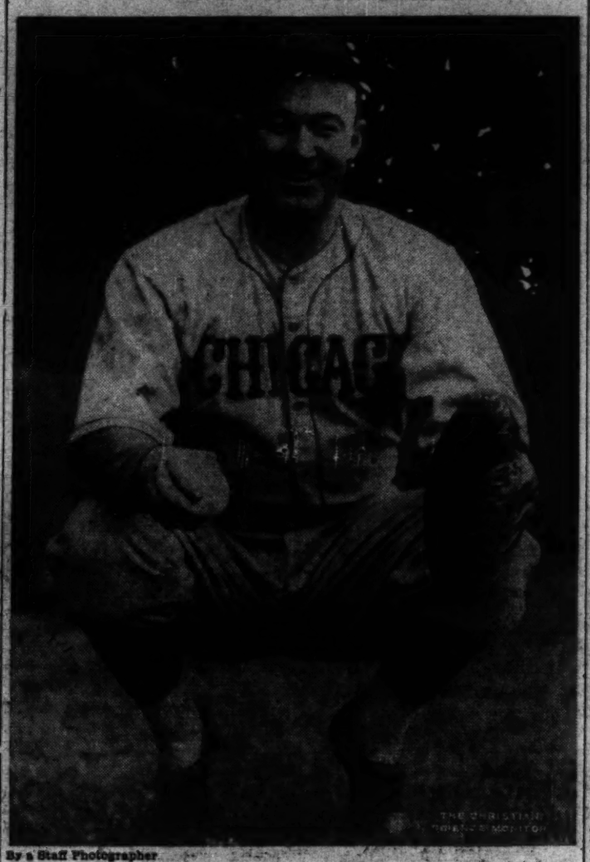
England Wins Rubber

HUDDERSFIELD, England, Dec. 20 (CP)—After losing the rubber to England in the rugby tests, Australia hammered out a 13 to 3 victory Saturday in the last of the three-game series. The first encounter at Leeds saw the Englishmen win 5 to 4, and they took the second test at Swinton, 13 to 3.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 9, St. Paul 1.
Wichita 4, Kansas City 0.

Cub Star in 16th Season



By a Staff Photographer

Leo "Gabby" Hartnett, Chicago Cubs

By Placing Third in Individual Batting, and First in Fielding Among National League Catchers, This Cub Veteran Ranked as One of Baseball's Leading Stars in 1937

Sporting Around the Hub

Official National League fielding averages, released this afternoon, emphasize the remarkable defensive ability of Bob Quinn's 1937 Bees. Although the club finished only fifth in the pennant race, chiefly through lack of batting power, it gave the Chicago Cubs a battle for team fielding honors. The figures of Al Munro Elias give the Bruins first place with a .975 mark, just one percentage point in front of the hustling Bees. Three first division occupants—New York, St. Louis and Pittsburgh—ranked behind the locals. Of the three triple plays recorded during the year, the Bees owned one of them.

The single leadership belonging to a Bee in the individual accomplishments went to Guy Bush, veteran pitcher, who accepted 53 chances from the mound without an error, tying Brooklyn's Van Mungo for defensive honors among hurlers. The pair compiled a perfect record, 1.000. Other Boston pitchers without errors were John Lanning, Billy Weir and Bob Smith.

Elbie Fletcher, the pride of Milton, was second among first baseman. Camilli of the Phillies topped the list. Elbie, however, had almost 200 more total chances than any rival. Tony Cuccinello finished close behind New York's Burgess Whitehead for the second base crown. Al Lopez trailed Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs in the catching department. Ray Mueller, the young Pittsburg, Kan., backstop of the Bees was high on the list, although he did not appear in enough games to rank as a regular.

Perhaps most interesting in the defensive maneuvers of the Bees was the friendly duel between the throwing arms of Vince Di Maggio and Gene Moore, outfielders. The pair seesawed back and forth all season, finally closing the campaign with 21 assists each to share the lead among league gardeners. Their closest rival was Chicago's Frank Demaree, who had 17. Di Maggio, however, compiled a fielding average four points above that of Gene, the quiet Texan. Vince was preceded on the "regular" list by Joe Medwick, Lloyd Waner and Terry Moore.

Manager Casey Stengel's real problem is shown in the batting averages, released yesterday, which rank the Bees a poor eighth. Seven points separate the Hub outfit from the lowly Cincinnati Reds, who finished the season exactly 24 games behind the locals.

Bob Quinn announces the Bees' list of spring training exhibition games. Thirty-two contests are on the schedule, including six games with the Red Sox. The Bee Grapefruit League campaign gets under way against Brooklyn, at Bradenton, March 13. Seven major league opponents are included on the list—Dodgers, Cardinals, Reds, Yankees, Senators, Tigers and Red Sox.

Using line bucks, spinners and an occasional pass, the Port Arthur (Texas) High School defeated the flashy Marblehead (Mass.) eleven, 24 to 0, at Port Arthur on Saturday. The only scoring threat by the Massachusetts schoolboys came in the fourth period when Stacy Clark, star halfback, ran 66 yards on an off-tackle reverse.

The annual banquet of the Eastern Massachusetts Interscholastic Sports Writers' Association will be held at the Hotel Lenox on Thursday, Dec. 30. The four divisional champions in football and the state championship Lynn English baseball team will be guests of the scribes.

Briefs . . . Boston College sextet will be trying for its initial victory of the season tonight when it faces Dartmouth varsity on Garden ice . . . The Big Green is undefeated . . . Villanova's fast basketball five comes to the St. Botolph Street gym to meet Boston University Thursday evening . . . This is said to be the first Boston invasion in Villanova basketball history . . . The annual meeting of the Boston Chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America, is scheduled for Fenway Park Wednesday afternoon . . . Boston's Bruins may match last season's road record of 14 victories, seven losses and three ties . . . They have won six out of eight to date.

E. R.

Cleveland Barons Fall From League Lead Over Week End

International-American Hockey League Standing

Eastern Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	8	3	5	32	25	19
Philadelphia	8	1	7	43	35	17
New Haven	7	4	7	21	34	10
Springfield	3	3	9	35	43	9

Western Division

Syracuse	8	2	4	46	33	18
Pittsburgh	7	3	4	29	30	17
Cleveland	5	6	6	35	42	16

Results Dec. 19

Pittsburgh 4, Syracuse 2.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 5.
Providence 4, Springfield 3.

Results Dec. 19

Syracuse 4, New Haven 0.
Providence 4, Cleveland 0.

By the Associated Press

There always seems to be something stirring in the International-American Hockey League when the Cleveland Barons are in action, but in spite of their efforts they're back in third place in the western division again.

The Barons climbed into a tie for the lead during the past week and dropped back to the bottom in a succession of dizzy performances. First they took a 5-4 overtime decision Tuesday from the battered but game Springfield Indians. That put them up even with the Syracuse Stars, but over the past week end Cleveland lost twice and Syracuse broke even in two starts.

As a result Pittsburgh's Hornets went to the top Saturday night and Syracuse regained it Sunday. Here's how it all happened:

Cleveland got off to a dismal start Saturday against the Philadelphia Ramblers, who have been making most of the pace in the eastern section. Five goals behind at one time, they failed to rally quite soon enough and lost 7-5. Last night the Providence Reds won the "Cook brothers reunion" game, 4 to 0, and Cleveland went down to third. The victory also put the Reds on top in their section, two points ahead of Philadelphia.

Frank Brimsek, rookie goalie for Providence, and Mel Hill, first-year winger, did most of the work. Brimsek turned in a great game and Hill scored twice.

Pittsburgh got its brief fling at the lead by whipping Syracuse 4 to 2 Saturday, but the Stars refused to stay down. They came back last night and routed the New Haven Eagles, 4-0, as Murray Armstrong scored twice and assisted on a third goal. That gave the Stars the lead again.

Providence gained a tie for first in the eastern group last Wednesday by beating New Haven while Philadelphia was losing to Pittsburgh. The Reds then went on to win two week-end games, handing Springfield its tenth straight setback, 4-3, before whipping Cleveland.

Rice to Meet Tulane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Dec. 20—Four games with out-of-state teams have been scheduled for the 1938 Rice Institute football team, it has been announced from the business office of the athletic department. Next fall the Owls will play Oklahoma, Louisiana State, Tulane and Auburn, in addition to their six Southwest Conference opponents. Six of the 10 games will be played in Houston. The Tulane game will mark the first time since 1921 that the Owls have met the Green Wave on the gridiron.

Olympics to Open Aug. 24, 1940

TOKYO, Dec. 20 (AP)—A sub-committee of Olympic Games organizers today adopted a tentative schedule for the 1940 games which calls for the opening ceremonies to be held Aug. 24, and the closing Sept. 8, 1940, leaving a fortnight open for competition. The schedule must be passed upon by the international Olympic committee which meets in Cairo next month.

Amateur Hockey Proving Popular With Local Fans

Amateur hockey has found a niche for itself in the hearts of Boston's fans.

This was proved beyond doubt yesterday afternoon as 6500 persons—the largest crowd to sit in on an amateur game in Boston for some time—flocked to the Boston Garden to watch the Olympics drop a hard-fought 5-to-1 decision to the Sherbrooke Red Raiders in a Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League game.

Despite the fact that the local boys lost, the crowd was treated to a high brand of hockey. Throughout the three furious periods the fans were brought to their feet time and time again as both goalies came up with near-impossible saves. Patsy Seguin in Sherbrooke's net was magnificent, thwarting the Olympics on all but one occasion. The work of the fast-skating wings and hard-checking defensemen brought a continual roar from the enthusiastic crowd.

Many Reasons

In past years amateur hockey has had hard sledding in Boston. Reasons for this have been numerous. Outstanding ones have included the popularity of the Boston Bruins; the lack of first-class competition; and last, but far from least, admission prices have been too steep.

This year General Manager Walter Brown of the Boston Garden decided to take steps to make amateur hockey popular here in Boston. His first was to get the Olympics into a league that would deliver some stiff competition. Next he lowered the admission charges so that fans were able to see yesterday's game for as little as 25 cents.

Brown's steps were definitely in the right direction as the response of yesterday showed. The crowd was treated to a thrilling game and went away thoroughly pleased.

Outdrawing Pros

Whether amateur hockey can be as successful here in Boston as it is in Montreal is a question. The amateurs in that Canadian city are outdrawing the professionals. The amateur hockey played in Montreal is excellent and the fans are content to take in these games inasmuch as the admission is only 25 cents.

If the Olympics can continue to hold the support of the fans, it stands to reason they will be inspired to play much better hockey as the season advances. Canada will send down five more teams to meet the Olympics. Granby, which defeated the locals 6 to 0 at Sherbrooke, will be here Dec. 25; St. Jacques is scheduled for Jan. 9; Drummondville, Jan. 16; Lafontaine, Jan. 23; Valleyfield, Feb. 6; St. Jacques, Feb. 13, and Lafontaine, Feb. 20.

As a result of their victory yesterday, Sherbrooke stretched its undefeated record to six straight and hold undisputed possession of the league lead.

Senators Schedule 27 Exhibition Games

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—President Clark Griffith of the Washington baseball club announced Saturday night the Senators would play 27 exhibition games next spring.

They will open March 16 with the St. Louis Cardinals approximately two weeks after the Senators begin training at Orlando, Fla. Four big league clubs are on the schedule—the Cardinals, Detroit Tigers, Cincinnati Reds and Boston Bees. Other clubs include Kansas City, Minneapolis, Columbus, Baltimore, and Charlotte. The schedule:

March 16, St. Louis Cardinals at Orlando; 17, Minneapolis at Daytona Beach; 19, Kansas City at Haines City; 20, Detroit at Lakeland; 22, Cincinnati at Orlando; 23, Detroit at Orlando; 25, Columbus at Orlando; 26, Kansas City at Orlando; 27, Boston Bees at Bradentown; 28, Cincinnati at Tampa; 29, Columbus at Winter Haven; 30, Detroit at Lakeland.

April 2, Minneapolis at Orlando; 3, Detroit at Orlando; 4, St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 6, Boston Bees at Orlando; 7, Boston Bees at Orlando; 8, Baltimore at Thomasville; 9, Charlotte at Charlotte; 10, Charlotte at Charlotte; 11, Boston Bees at Gastonia; 12, Boston Bees at Richmond 13 and 14, Boston Bees at Washington; 15 and 16, Baltimore at Washington; 17, Washington at Baltimore.

Crane's First Triumph

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Two thirds of the way through a successful defense of his world pocket billiards title against the challenge of Irving Crane of Rochester, N. Y., Ralph Greenleaf has suffered his first setback.

The champion lost the eighth block last night, 133 to 128, after he had taken the first seven in a row. He passed the 1000-point mark in the 1500-point challenge match, however, with a virtually unbeatable lead. An unfinished run of seven in the 30th inning gave Greenleaf a total of 1004 to Cran'e 334 and he holds the edge for the ninth session this afternoon with the first chance to break up the rack.

Neither was in good form last night and they dragged out the block, two innings longer than their longest previous test, for 2½ hours. Greenleaf made the high run of 32 late in the block. Crane's high cluster of 21 came on his last turn at the table.

Alabama Ready to Leave

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Dec. 20 (AP)—A brief scrimmage, the last before departure for the Rose Bowl, was set today for the Alabama football team. The 40 players on the varsity squad, accompanied by an official party of 25 university officials, coaches and newspaper men, will leave for Pasadena tomorrow, hoping for victory on Jan. 1 over California's Golden Bears. The team will arrive in Pasadena Friday morning.

Baylor to Play Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas, Dec. 20—Nebraska has been added to the 1939 Baylor football schedule, Ralph Wolf, athletic business manager, has announced. The game will be played in Lincoln, Neb., on Oct. 21, 1939. Centenary of Shreveport, La., was originally scheduled to play the Bears on that date, but arrangements were made to change the date to Nov. 18.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Deal for sale of St. Louis Browns to syndicate headed by Donald S. Barnes, concluded by payment of $225,000 (total price, $325,000).

Three Years Ago

Bobby Cruickshank, with score of 287 for 72 holes of par 68 course, won Nassau's $5000 colonial open.

Five Years Ago

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson voted nation's outstanding girl athlete for 1932 in Associated Press poll.

McGill Six Shows Scoring Power In Win Over Tigers

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	2	0	19	0	4
Montreal	0	1	0	9	0
Princeton	0	1	0	10	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0
Queens	0	0	0	0	0
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0

Results Dec. 18

McGill 10, Princeton 0.

Game Tonight

Princeton at University of Montreal.

The hockey teams of Harvard, Dartmouth, and Yale, members of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, were given considerable to think about over the week end as McGill, champions of the Three-I loop, won its second league game of the season by downing Princeton, 10 to 0, at Montreal Saturday night.

Already the Montreal Redmen are showing that they are quite capable of defending the title they won last year. A week ago McGill trounced the University of Montreal, 9 to 0. So, in two league games, McGill has pushed 19 goals into opposing nets, which speaks in itself of the offensive power within the ranks of the Redmen.

Early reports had it that McGill was far weaker than last year because of the fact they lost their outstanding defenseman, Gordon Meiklejohn. But Paul Pidcock, high scoring wing last year, is back on the job and is taking up right where he left off. In McGill's two games, Pidcock has been credited with six goals and four assists.

McGill will invade Boston on Jan. 8 to play Harvard. The Crimson appears to be the only team that will be able to cope with the fast skating Redmen. Last season McGill gave Harvard its only defeat of the year. Whether Coach Joe Stubbs will have his boys far enough along so early in the season is the question which is bothering Crimson rooters. McGill has been on the ice considerable longer than Harvard and should be in better condition for this crucial league game.

Cardinals to Run Baseball School

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20 (AP)—Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, announced another baseball innovation Saturday night to take its place alongside the farm system and the summer camp method of scouting, both of which he originated.

The newest project is a school of instruction to be held at Winter Haven, Fla., Feb. 21 to March 19, primarily for outstanding prospects in the wide-spread Cardinal organization.

Rickey believes the school will enable the Cardinals to correct defects in the style of play of promising youngsters, and thereby save as much as a year's time in their development into major league stars.

For the first time in a number of years Rickey will desert his "front office" and take active part in the work on the field. He will be the chief instructor of the school, which will be attended by more than 100 promising players in the St. Louis "chain gang," including some on the Cardinal club itself.

Two Cardinal freshmen, Outfielder Don Padgett and Third Baseman Don Gutteridge, will be among the pupils. Rickey will attempt to make Padget into a catcher and convert Gutteridge into a shortstop to replace Leo Durocher, traded to Brooklyn last October.

"As for our minor league players," he explained, "we have many boys who need only to have certain failings corrected to make them definite major league prospects."

A limited number of players, managers and coaches outside the Cardinal system will be accepted at the school, Rickey said.

Day Tops Bowling Field

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20 (AP)—Ned Day of Wisconsin, to whom bowling is both business and pastime, today was in line to meet Champion Hank Marino in a title match in February by virtue of winning the national match game elimination tournament here. Day emerged last night from the two-day competition with an aggregate score of 5082 on 24 games, a lead of 105 pins over Lowell Jackson of St. Louis who placed second with 4977. John Crimmins of Detroit was third among the 24 entrants with 4933. The tournament winner operates a bowling alley at West Allis, Wis., and bowls with the Milwaukee world match game champions.

Ghezzi Passes Snead

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 20 (AP)—Victor Ghezzi, towering golf professional from Deal, N. J., strode into the final round of the $3500 Nassau open today with a two-stroke lead on the field after having rocketed from 19th place with a pair of 66's. Ghezzi's almost flawless rounds, each four below par, gave him a commanding 54-hole position at 204, two shots ahead of the first-day pace-setter, Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Albert Horton And Mrs. Fabyan Ranked at Top

By the Associated Press

Albert G. Horton 3d and Charles R. Swanson of Providence, R. I., today received the Nos. 1 and 2 New England tennis rankings, respectively, for 1938.

The rankings, based on 1937 tournament play and announced by the New England Lawn Tennis Association, gave Horton top honors for the second successive year.

Swanson, unranked last year, won four New England tournaments and his first two matches in the national championships.

The veteran Connecticut pair of Holbrook Hyde and John Gow of Hartford again took the No. 1 ranking in men's doubles, while Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, who received a national ranking of sixth this week, again topped women's singles.

In the junior singles, William Power of Worcester, who is ranked 20th nationally, won the No. 1 ranking over Arthur Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., No. 2.

The rankings:

Men's Singles—1, Horton; 2, Swanson; 3, Richard Murphy, Boston; 4, Paul Guibord, Melrose; 5, David Burt, Old Lyme, Conn.; 6, James Thackera, Hartford, Conn.; 7, H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford; 8, Sumner Rodman, Boston; 9, Albert Stitt, Brookline; 10, Alvah Sulloway, Concord, N. H. (Not ranked because of insufficient playing data—Edward Fuller, Salem, Mass.; G. Holmes Perkins, Boston.)

Men's Doubles—1, Hyde and John Gow, Hartford; 2, Fuller and Guibord; 3, Thackera and Gow; 4, Stitt and Robert Decker, Boston; 5, Rodman and Harrison Rowbotham, Boston.

Women's Singles—1, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan; 2, Kay Winthrop, Ipswich; 3, Mrs. M. M. Johnson Jr., Brookline; 4, Mrs. E. B. Corbiere, Southboro; 5, Mrs. Carlton Mabley Jr., Boston; 6, Mrs. D. E. Cameron, Boston; 7, Mrs. Philip Theopold, Dedham; 8, Virginia Ellis, Harvard, Mass.; 9, Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Boston; 10, Esther Edwards, Hartford; 11, Argyll Rice, Hartford; 12, Louise Hedlund, Watertown.

Women's Doubles—1, Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. Johnson; 2, Mrs. Corbiere and Mrs. Mabley; 3, Mrs. Theopold and Miss Ellis; 4, Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Dorothy Wightman, Brookline.

Junior Singles—1, Power; 2, Prochaska; 3, Donald Martin, Newport, R. I.; 4, Robert Freedman, Springfield, Mass.; 5, Payette White, Holyoke, Mass.; 6, Robert Antoine, Portland, Maine; 7, Alden Speare, Wilton, N. H.

Boys' Singles—1, Arthur Nelson, Boston; 2, Phillip Miles, Hartford; 3, Jack Cartwright, New Hampshire; 4, John Washburn, New Hampshire.

Junior Doubles—1, Prochaska and Power; 2, Freedman and White; 3, Power and White; 4, Prochaska and Martin.

Boys' Doubles—1, Nelson and George Wright, Boston; 2, Bennett Wightman and B. Collinson, Boston.

Girls' Singles—1, Cissy Madden, Boston; 2, Dorothy Wightman, Boston; 3, Frances Keyes, Winchester; 4, Priscilla Tapley, Winchester.

Junior Girls—1, Cissy Madden, Boston; 2, Polly Morrill, Dedham; 3, Baba Madden, Bostop; 4, Katherine Hubbell, Dedham.

Gridiron Activity In San Francisco As Teams Practice

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Mid-season football activity returned to the San Francisco Bay area today as California's championship squad resumed practice for the Rose Bowl and the West all-stars assembled to train for the annual New Year's Day East-West battle.

The Golden Bears, sharpening their game for the Jan. 1 clash at Pasadena with Alabama, were idle yesterday.

Coach Leonard Allison, somewhat alarmed because the squad shaped up so quickly after a month's layoff, planned to call practice sessions only once a day. He said there would be no hard scrimmage until the team reaches Pasadena Dec. 27.

"They're running through plays with mid-season zip," Allison complained. "In by book that's bad business. They might burn themselves out on the practice field."

The West collegiate stars will play a team of players from east of the Mississippi in the annual Shrine benefit game here in Kezar Stadium.

Coaches Lawrence (Biff) Jones of Nebraska and Orin Hollingbery of Washington State called the first practice today. All 22 players were expected to report. The East players are expected tomorrow.

Hawaii Defeats Denver

HONOLULU, Dec. 20 (AP) — University of Hawaii's football team defeated Denver University, 7 to 6, in their intersectional clash here Saturday, a successful try for point after a first period touchdown providing Hawaii the margin of victory. Denver scored a touchdown in the final period, but Left End Dreher's attempted placement conversion was wide.

I. I. Hockey League

McGill 10, Princeton 0.

Amusements

BOSTON

4TH BIG WEEK
Stage Door
KATHARINE HEPBURN · GINGER ROGERS
ADOLPHE MENJOU
Plus 2nd FEATURE
ANN HARDING
"LOVE FROM A STRANGER"
KEITH MEMORIAL

Shubert COPLEY Theatre
Stuart and Dartmouth Sts. HAN. 4820
—Seats On Sale Today—
Limited Engagement of
Abbey Players
OPENS MON. EVE., DEC. 27
First Presentation for Entire Week
THE FAR-OFF HILLS
A Comedy by Lennox Robinson
Subsequent Repertory duly announced.
POP. PRICES 55c TO $2.20

STATE ORPHEUM
Two WALTER Wenger's Musical Romance "52nd St."
Features "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry" M-G-M Star Cast

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT AT 8:15
Handel and Haydn Society
Symphonic Chorus of 300 Voices
DR. THOMPSON STONE, Conductor
"MESSIAH"
55 Members Boston Symphony Orchestra
Rose Dirmann Edward Austen Kane
Elsa Haines Walter Kidder
Tickets, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1. Tax Exempt
Management Elizabeth Burt

NEW YORK, N. Y.

9TH WEEK! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT! "Deeply moving, perfectly acted." George Arliss
"Many Mansions"
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
48th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40
Lac. 4-4377. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
977 ELM STREET Tel. 4710
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE 570 CONGRESS STREET
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
Daniel Webster Highway, near Second St.

CONCORD, N. H.

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD N. H Opp. State House

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Suzy's Delicious Food
In a Homelike Atmosphere
349 WEST 57TH STREET
Luncheon 35c Dinner 55c
Sunday Dinner 75c

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Fail to Drop For First Time Since Sept. 11

Commerce and Finance

How Stock Sales For Tax Purposes May Aid Taxpayer

The following article, the second of three discussing what considerations should be borne in mind by the taxpayer in the registering of market losses or gains, written by David Broude, tax consultant of Boston, has been reprinted from the Boston News Bureau.

Taxpayers owning securities will find themselves generally in one of three broad groups with respect to transactions during the current year:

1. Those whose sales of securities thus far show a net taxable profit.

2. Those whose sales show a net deductible loss.

3. Those who have made no sales of securities.

Regardless of which group one may find himself in, it is likely that he can apply the provisions relating to capital gains and losses to advantage.

To illustrate. Assume the case of a man in the first group. His operations thus far show a net taxable profit. He may own other securities whose present market value is less than the cost to him. Unless he has taken a long term position in these securities which he prefers to maintain, he might find it advisable to make sales in an amount sufficient so that his effective or deductible loss will reduce his present realized profit or even convert it into a net deductible loss of as much as $2000.

Recording of Losses

To be specific, let's assume that his stock transactions show a taxable net profit of $18,000 computed in accordance with the percentage method. He goes over his investments and finds that he owns stock costing him $60,000 which is now selling for $40,000. On paper he has suffered a loss of $20,000. If he has owned the stock less than a year, a sale of it will cancel his gain and give him the $2000 net loss which is allowed.

If, however, he has owned the shares more than a year, he must take a greater loss in order to cancel the $18,000 profit. Table III shows the amount of actual loss one must take to establish the necessary $20,000 deductible capital loss where the securities have been held more than one year.

Table III

Securities held 1 to 2 years must show actual loss of $25,000; securities held 2 to 5 years must show actual loss of $33,333.33; securities held 5 to 10 years must show actual loss of $50,000; securities held over 10 years must show actual loss of $66,666.66.

Let us now consider the man in the second group. His operations thus far have resulted in a net loss. If this loss does not amount to $2000, he merely adopts the same procedure as the man in the first group to the extent necessary to bring his deductible losses to $2000.

'Gain Realizing' Sales

But suppose he already has a net deductible loss in excess of the $2000 to which he is limited by law. Let us assume that his net deductible loss, computed as required, is $22,000. He may find upon examining his holdings that he has paper profits sufficient in amount to absorb the $20,000 excess loss. If so, he now has an opportunity to realize profits anywhere between $20,000 and $66,666.66 (depending upon the length of time he has held the stocks) without incurring any Federal income tax liability thereon.

Neither the fear of losing an advantageous position in the stock nor the prohibition against wash sales need deter him from making these "gain realizing" sales. The wash sales provisions, which will be discussed later, do not apply to "gain realizing" sales. Therefore, the taxpayer may immediately repurchase the securities sold and procure for himself the benefit of a higher cost for use in computing subsequent gain or loss.

Let us consider the individual who finds himself in the third group. He has made no sales thus far, but his portfolio has suffered a shrinkage. His problem is the relatively simple one of selecting only a sufficient number of securities for sale to give him an "effective loss" of $2000, having in mind the percentage to be applied against his actual loss. This will mean the registering of an actual loss of somewhere between $2000 and $6666.67, depending upon whether the securities have been held less than a year or more than 10 years.

(To be concluded)

2 Roads to Finance Equipment Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two railroads disclosed to the Interstate Commerce Commission plans for spending $6,600,000 for new equipment and improvement of existing shops and rolling stock.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe asked permission to sell $3,900,000 of 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates for proposed new equipment purchases in a $4,881,088 program.

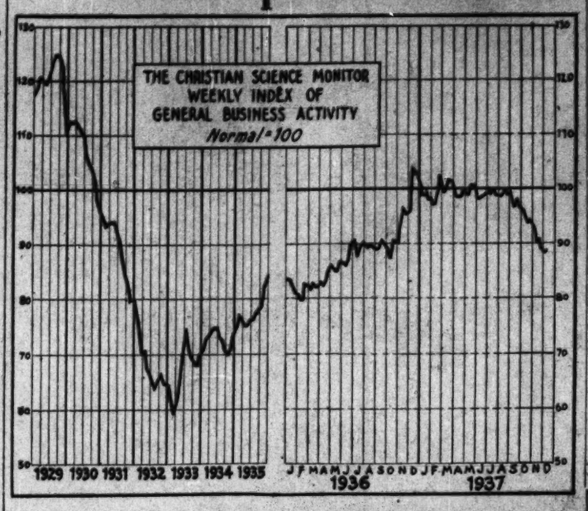
Trustees of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company asked approval of a $1,800,000 issue of certificates of indebtedness, to bear maximum 4 per cent interest, with proceeds to be applied to various improvements.

The Santa Fe line contemplates purchase of 2 new passenger cars, including club, chair, observation and other types, and seven new diesel electric locomotives.

Ontario Hydro Output Up

TORONTO—The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario reports primary load of all systems for November at 1,489,066 hp. compared with 1,382,242 hp. in November last year, up 7.7 per cent. Primary and second loads for all systems totaled 1,677,037 hp. against 1,574,159 hp. in November last year, an increase of 6.5 per cent.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Small Upturn in Business


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1936
1937

The decline in The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business was again halted by a small advance during the week ended December 11. In three previous weeks since the recession began in the first part of September, minor advances have checked the downward course of the index.

Following each interruption the index has dropped sharply again. At its current level, 88.6 (prel) on December 11, it is substantially below the level of a year ago, 100.4 on December 12, 1936, and the lowest since mid-October, 1936. On December 4 of this year, the index registered 88.4.

For the third successive week one of the three components advanced while the other two declined. In the latest week electric power production was the series to rise and the gain was sufficient to offset the losses of bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings.

The increase in electricity output exceeded allowances for both seasonal and long-term growth factors, but the adjusted index advanced only moderately above the year's low reached the week previously.

Miscellaneous carloading lost most of the previous week's gain with a decrease in the reported figures greater than seasonal.

Total bank debits for selected centers throughout the country made a moderate gain but not sufficient to match the seasonal and intra-monthly increases usual for this time. As a consequence the adjusted index dropped off slightly.

Steel ingot production last week maintained the 27½ per cent rate of the previous week, breaking for the first time the decline which has lasted more than three months.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec.11*	Dec.4	Dec.12
	1937	1937	1936
Combined index	88.6	88.4	100.4
Bk debits outside NYC	94.4	94.9	97.6
Elec power production	91.4	92.0	91.4
Misc. carloadings	83.4	85.0	116.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week apparently completed another downturn and started another upturn. In any case it stopped going down after only six days' falling prices and thereby—unless the downtrend is quickly resumed this week—made the decline the shortest in nearly two months. So far the guess is still valid that the market may be wobbling upward instead of bouncing downward. Volume, also, has been drying up, and for Friday the trading was only around 800,000 shares, or something like back to normalcy.

General opinion seems again to have achieved a fair unanimity to the effect that for trading purposes the market can safely be bought—that prices will probably be higher a month from now; but for investing purposes there is no such unanimity. The market continues to follow the 1929 pattern with the most striking fidelity, and this would call for a further rally into the new year. Then—few will venture an answer.

Future Outlook Uncertain

The market may still follow the old pattern, which wouldn't be so good. The hope is that because business has got so bad so fast, it might turn out to have readjusted itself with unexpected promptness. Then business conditions might support the market at 20 points above the present levels. But if this view of business is too sanguine—and there is good scholarly opinion among economologists that it is—then, the general thought seems to be—"hold your hats." The market might then drop below the November lows. In short, opinion seems quite firmly optimistic, about the present but very uncertain about the spring.

The market, however, is now disregarding bad news from the interior as it disregarded good news in September. Visitors from the industrial hinterland come back with long faces and report of smokeless chimneys and large inventories; but Wall Street, for this month, seems to regard such news as old and trite. It took cheer last week, for example, from the report that heavy melting No. 1 scrap had advanced 50 cents—for the first time in months. It still thinks steel operations are at the bottom—after discounting the holiday factor in this week's operations. It still counts on that seasonal steel recovery to come in January. It even paid attention to Mr. Eccles, when he said the inventory situation had begun to improve some time ago. There can be little doubt that inventory figures tell only part of the story, because for the most part they show inventories only in the hands of primary producers, not of fabricators and processors.

Treasury Bonds Sell Well

The only inventory situation which now really worries the Street is that of used motorcars, which are backing up, with the sharp fall in pay rolls, into dealers' hands and holding the new car market back, so that already it is being suggested that manufacturers might have to come to the aid of the used car market with another junking program.

The Treasury's quarterly financing went over about as successfully as anything the Treasury has offered in years. The new bonds went to a 2-point premium and the notes to a 1⅛ premium. Nearly all the February 2¾'s were offered in exchange. Banking figures for this coming week are expected to show a decline in New York City bank holdings of governments and an increase in out-of-town bank holdings, reversing the trend of recent weeks, but this will be a technical change due to the fact that local banks held large blocks of the matured bills, which were paid off, while out-of-town banks took many of the new bonds. Despite the heavy over-subscriptions there has been no complaint or talk about free riders.

Two small corporate bond offerings were well taken, 5&t principal investment house activity was in municipals, of which $19,000,000 were offered. Banking houses competed eagerly, this type of issue being almost invariably sold at competitive bidding; on one issue six houses or syndicates are reported as having bid, and the consumption of pencils in the figuring of spreads, maturities and yields was heavy.

Seasonal movement of money into circulation continues phenomenally low. Since Nov. 18 only $62,000,000 has gone out against $175,000,000 in the same period last year. Apparently currency is at last coming out of hoarding, though why at this moment no one seems to know. Between Christmas and mid-January some $400,000,000 is expected to return from circulation, which should increase excess reserves to at least $1,300,000,000 or more, and if this is accompanied by more currency exhoards, excess reserves will go still higher.

High-grade bonds hold exceedingly well, and the outlook for them is considered good so long as the outlook for business remains bad, except for the brief periods when sharply falling stock market prices might temporarily disturb the high-grade market.

Commodities still held firm, with a few exceptions. A. S. & R. again put copper to 10½ cents to get it out, and a ¼-cent further cut in lead to 4¾ cents at New York brought in no buying. There is much curiosity as to what the President will do about silver. The arrangement by which domestic producers get 77 cents expires Friday next. Will it be renewed—and at the same or a slightly lowered price? This price was originally reached when the domestic price was successively marked up to meet the foreign price.

The Silver Problem

When the Treasury gave up the futile effort to bid world silver up to $1.29 or accumulate silver reserves to one quarter our gold reserves, in accordance with the Silver Purchase Act, the world price tumbled to 45 cents, but the domestic price was kept at 77. The net cost to the U. S. Treasury of the artificial domestic price is only about $25,000,000 a year or less, a very low charge on the taxpayers for the political support it brings the Administration. Will the Administration punish the anti-court Senators via silver, is the question asked here. If not, domestic silver shares are thought cheap. The President will make a statement Dec. 23. Why, it is asked, should he make a statement if the program is to be simply lapsed?

The Government Committee of the Exchange quickly approved the 11 per cent increase in commissions, and it will be submitted to the vote of the membership beginning Thursday. The odds favor its acceptance. For it to fail, a majority, or 688 of the membership, must vote against it. That is almost impossible. If 350 vote against it, it goes back to the Governors, but they are already reputedly in favor of it to the extent of the necessary two thirds vote.

The Committee of Nine to consider Exchange reorganization, a paid president, etc., is considered a good choice. It is getting under way rapidly, perhaps to refute criticism of the slowness with which Exchange committees work. It has nobody on it from the Old Guard Law Committee of the Exchange.

Methods of eliminating the $2 broker entirely or forcing him to continue with his fellows in joint ownership of seats are being widely discussed, but probably the first interest of the committee will be in exploring the extent to which substitution is desirable of a paid professional staff for the present committee member functioning.

Steel Operations Hold Steady Pace During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CLEVELAND—For the first time since the week of Sept. 11, the national steel operating rate during the past week failed to show a decline, says magazine Steel.

Various adjustments, continues the report, to meet delivery requirements resulted in a balance, the rate remaining at 27 per cent. Expectation is that somewhat lower schedules will result from the holidays during the next fortnight.

Last week the rate was unchanged at Pittsburgh 19 per cent, Chicago 24 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 29 per cent, Birmingham, Ala., 49 per cent and Detroit 52 per cent. Youngstown advanced 6 points to 30 per cent, Cleveland 5 points to 36 and Cincinnati 25 points to 54.

Wheeling lost 6 points to 24 per cent, Buffalo 5 points to 16, New England 6 points to 30 and St. Louis 4 points to 16.

Bookings Larger

"Some sellers find their bookings larger than in November and in a few instances indications for December point to a higher total than in October," says the survey. "This business is practically all in small orders for consumers who have depleted their stocks and need material immediately.

"Total tonnage is not large but indicates an upward trend. It is believed this buying would be heavier except for the approach of the year's end, with the usual tendency to hold inventory to a minimum.

"Steelmaking scrap apparently is pointing the way to better business in the steel industry, the long decline in prices being halted and a slight rise indicated. General sentiment of consumers and dealers is that the first important tonnage appearing in the market will be the signal for a rise in prices.

Greater Confidence

"Higher quotations for railroad lists indicate greater confidence. While some present quotations are based on prices paid by dealers for tonnage to apply on contracts at much higher prices they indicate inability to buy at less, in the face of present supplies," concludes the survey.

For the third consecutive week the composite of steelmaking scrap prices has advanced. Because of an advance at Chicago, with the price holding at other centers, the composite has reached $13.41, an advance of 33 cents. The iron and steel composite was advanced 2 cents, to $38.90, by stronger scrap prices. The composite of finished steel prices is unchanged at $61.70.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week declined 3.9 points to 23.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 27.4 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today. A year ago the rate was 77 per cent of capacity.

The institute pointed out, in making its announcement, the rate as calculated made no allowance for the fact Christmas will be a holiday in many plants.

Mexico Grants Oil Industry Workers Increased Benefits

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A high labor department official said the draft decision of the arbitration board in Mexico's $400,000,000 oil industry's dispute with labor granted the workers increased benefits which he estimated would cost the companies 26,332,000 pesos (about $7,372,000) a year.

The board met to hear its chairman, Gustavo Corona, read his draft of the decision, which was announced later, after the board of three members had voted on it. Seventeen American and British companies are involved in the dispute.

According to the companies' figures—differing from the government's—the indicated increases would cost from 36,000,000 to 42,000,000 pesos a year (from $10,000,000 to $11,760,000).

The draft decision was said also to call on the industry to pay wages for the twelve days of a nationwide strike of oil workers last spring.

Retail Advertising 3 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail display advertising in 79 major cities for the first 49 weeks of this year, ended December 4, was 3 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year, Advertising Age reported.

A total of 981,263,618 lines appeared in newspapers in the measured cities against 952,491,678 lines for the corresponding period of 1936, the gain amounting to 28,771,940 lines or an average of more than 600,000 lines per week.

In the seven day period ended December 4, there was shown a loss of 2,209,073 lines or 7.9 per cent.

Consumption of Rubber In November Decreases

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States during November was estimated at 33,984 long tons, compared with 38,707 in the previous month, and 50,433 (revised) in November, 1936, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reported today.

Total domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand Nov. 30 were estimated at 217,586 long tons, compared with 195,685 for the previous month-end, and 211,480 (revised) on hand Nov. 30, 1936.

Validity of Holding Equities In Trust Portfolios Questioned

The following is an analysis of security holdings appropriate for trust portfolios as seen by David H. Morey of the statistical department of the Boatmen's National Bank of Saint Louis.

A well-diversified trust portfolio, should afford representation in the following classes of bonds: United States Governments, municipals, railroads, public utilities, and industrials. The portfolio should also include some well-selected first mortgage deeds of trust on residential property. Frequently real-estate bonds and foreign bonds are ill-suited for a trust portfolio. Each class of security has problems peculiar to itself, and the changing status and the projection of present trends into the future are among our most important trust investment problems.

The great problem confronting the trustee is whether equities should be included in a well-balanced portfolio. First we ought to bear distinctions in mind. A bond issue is a loan which a corporation contracts to pay off at a specific future date at a certain rate of interest. A share of stock is a participation in ownership.

Preferred Stocks Valid

Despite this fundamental difference, there is a place in a well-diversified investment portfolio for the inclusion of a limited number of preferred stocks, providing, of course, that the trust instrument gives the trustee such powers.

Yields on the classes of securities previously recommended for a trust portfolio are small, and the addition of a limited number of preferred stocks helps to swell the income. There are some corporations that have no bonds outstanding, that have a relatively small proportion of preferred stocks in the capital structure and that have maintained a long consecutive record of dividend payments on their common stocks.

Examples would include the preferred stocks of such companies as Monsanto, Du Pont, General Motors and the preferred stocks of certain of the American Telephone & Telegraph subsidiaries. Preferred stock investments should be confined to companies with very conservative capitalizations, relatively stable and demonstrated earning power and a record of uninterrupted payments on the common shares for a reasonable period of time.

Assuming that the trust instrument gives the trustee wide investment powers, is the trustee justified in buying common stocks? The most important reasons usually given for the purchase of common stocks include increased yield, a desire to recoup losses and a hedge against inflation.

Stocks' vs. Bonds' Yield

Various comparisons have been made showing the comparative average yield on stocks and high grade bonds over an interval of 10 or 20 years. These comparisons show, that while there are a few exceptions, the yield on stocks is not materially greater than the yield on high grade bonds over a period of time.

While the yield on stocks is today higher than the yield on high grade bonds, the reverse was true in 1929. The recently enacted undistributed profits tax will cause wide fluctuations in dividend rates in the future, and we should not count with assurance upon the continuation of present stock yields.

While dividends will be larger in a prosperity cycle by reason of the undistributed profits tax, corporations will be less able to accumulate reserves to tide them over a depression period. A quick decline in dividend rates can be safely predicted when the next depression occurs. The purchase of common stocks to obtain a yield higher than the yield on high grade bonds is not likely to meet with much success if the stocks are held over a long period of time.

The purchase of common stocks to recoup losses sustained in other securities has some merit. We should remember, however, that the trustee's first duty is to conserve rather than to increase principal. Industrial common stocks, as illustrated by the Dow-Jones averages, have advanced from a low of approximately 43 in 1932 to a high of 195 in 1937 and have since declined as low as 125.

We are playing with a violently fluctuating investment medium in the purchase of common stocks. The success or failure of such a policy of recouping losses through the purchase of stocks depends largely on the timing of the stock purchase and on the timing of its eventual sale.

Hedge Against Inflation

A hedge against inflation is the argument most frequently advanced in favor of the purchase of common stocks. This reasoning implies that as the purchasing power of the dollar declines, dividends on certain classes of stocks will advance in approximately equal proportion. Do we have any right to assume that the company's increased dollar earning power through inflation will not be at least partially offset by higher taxes, higher wages, the need of increased working capital to carry the rising cost of inventories or possible governmental regulation?

The Government must be fully aware of this danger, and it has powerful weapons at its disposal in preventing a runaway inflation. It might be pointed out that reserve requirements of banks have already been increased, and a substantial proportion of incoming gold has been sterilized to keep it from broadening our credit base. If we can approach a balanced budget, this will also have a stabilizing effect.

The experience of other countries has not demonstrated that the purchase of common stocks was entirely effective as a hedge against inflation. To have chosen the right stocks would have required extraordinary foresight and a large element of luck. The mortality of companies during the French and German inflation periods was tremendous. Taxes and preferential treatment of the creditor sometimes deprived the speculator of much of his gain. The speculator who was fortunate enough to have chosen the right stocks would have had to sell them at exactly the right time.

Even if we disregard these arguments and assume that some inflation protection can be afforded through the purchase of common stocks, what has been the attitude of the courts on this subject? Trustees have been frequently criticised when they took speculative risks and failed to conserve principal, but I have yet to hear of court condemnation of the failure of the trustee to conserve purchasing power if the dollar principal has been kept intact.

Questionnaires that have been sent to trust men on this subject indicate, that as a group, trust men do not regard common stocks as an entirely effective hedge against inflation. Many trust institutions do, however, include a limited per cent of common stocks in their portfolios as a part of a diversified investment policy, but this fluctuating proportion rarely exceeds 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

If common stocks are purchased or held in a trust portfolio, they should certainly be confined to stocks of the strongest companies with a good record of past earnings and dividends. Diversification is important, and the investment unit should be smaller than in the case of bonds. If stocks are purchased, it is very important to see that they are sold at approximately the right time or at least the commitment reduced as the recovery cycle progresses. Common stocks should not be included in a portfolio of a trust estate that is not able to assume the speculative risk factors involved.

Urge Branch Banks Be Controlled By Individual States

NEW YORK (AP)—A five-state regional conference on uniform banking practices agreed unanimously here that branch banking should be regulated by individual states and should not cross state lines.

The conference, called by Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag, of Attica, N. Y., chairman of the joint legislative committee on interstate co-operation, also concluded that "indiscriminate activity" of Federal Savings and Loan Associations should be controlled.

The associations now are chartered by the Home Loan Bank. Mr. Ostertag said the contention was supported that the associations should be chartered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Regarding the desirability of placing the chartering power over banking institutions in the hands of a banking board, Mr. Ostertag said the general opinion was that the banking board would bring to bear a diversified and mature judgment and that wherever possible power should be granted the board to eliminate "political aspects" from chartering.

"It was agreed that a uniform state code was advisable but that it would take approximately five years to complete," he said.

"It was further agreed that in the meantime it should be developed phase by phase by the American Banking Association in co-operation with the council of state government, the interstate banking commissions and the National Association of State Banking Supervisors."

Attending the meeting, which was executive, were officials from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York and federal banking authorities.

Stone & Webster To Drop Utilities

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of Stone & Webster, Inc., have approved the plan whereby the company will relinquish controlling interest in public utility companies, it was announced.

Under the program, arranged, it was said, in conformity with the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the company will distribute the major portion of its holdings in Engineers Public Service Company, and Sierra Pacific Power Company, pro rata to stockholders and place the remainder of those holdings, together with holdings in some other utilities in trusteeship.

Distribution will begin about Dec. 27, to stockholders of record Dec. 3, with each share of Stone & Webster common allotted 4-5ths of a share of Engineers Public and 1-10th of a share of Sierra Pacific.

When the program is completed, Stone & Webster, Inc., it was said, will cease to be a holding company under the terms of the 1935 Act.

Several Cities Find Value In Discarded Tin Cans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

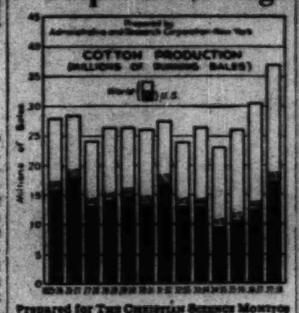
PHILADELPHIA—Tin cans in rubbish heaps represent money to those cities which have learned of better ways of disposing of the discarded containers than by carting them to municipal dumps, according to a recent report by the Bureau of Municipal Research in Philadelphia.

The American Public Works Association, says the report, finds that one method is to "de-tin" the cans, recovering the tin and baling the de-tinned metal, both of which are sold.

Another use is to bale the cans and to sell them as scrap metal to copper smelters for use in the leaching process of extracting copper from the ore.

Both Los Angeles, Calif., and Atlanta, Ga., sell baled cans to salvage companies, according to the report, while Tucson, Ariz., and Baltimore, Md., put them to use in the manufacture of the deodorant, ferrous chloride. Tucson does the manufacturing itself while Baltimore sells the cans to a private concern.

U.S., World Cotton Output at New High



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

World production of cotton for the 13-years shown on the accompanying chart has reached a new peak for the period. Production of the United States is the highest for the period with the exception of the year 1926-27.

Further Advance In Freight Rates To Net $20,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's railroads have received authority to increase freight rates Monday on hundreds of commodities. Traffic experts estimated unofficially the increases would mean $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of added revenue annually.

With five exceptions, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered into effect a long list of tariffs filed by the railroads. These are in addition to increases authorized by the commission October 19 on commodities falling into the so-called heavy-loading classification.

The heavy-loading increases, which included commodities such as coal, were estimated to yield the railroads $47,500,000 annually.

Commodities upon which higher rates will become effective Monday include fresh meat and packing products. This increase will be four cents a hundred. Among the other increases allowed were three cents on long-hauls of sugar, and one to two cents on brick and clay products, peanuts, fertilizers, vegetable oils, feldspar and talc, malt liquors and liquor containers, soda, salt, oil well supplies and glass containers.

The commission suspended, pending hearings on their justification, proposed increases on industrial sand in carloads; seeds in carloads between points in the intermountain and Pacific Coast territories; carload shipments of sulphur via water lines, between North Atlantic and South Atlantic ports; and carload shipments of animal and poultry feed in Illinois and southern classification territories.

The railroads have pending an application for a general increase of 15 per cent in freights and a one-half cent increase in eastern passenger fares, estimated to yield more than $500,000,000 annually. Railroad experts expect a decision in this case by March 1.

D. & H. Is Accused By Senate Group Of 'False Reports'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate investigators asserted that the Delaware & Hudson Railroad made use of "false books" and "false reports" from 1924 to 1927 to conceal a $20,000,000 investment in the stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

F. W. Leamy, vice-president of the D. & H., told the Senate Railroad Finance Committee the books and reports were not "false," but "incomplete and inadequate," and agreed the company had violated Interstate Commerce Commission regulations by failing to report the stock acquisitions.

Building Up System

The witness said that in 1924 the Delaware & Hudson embarked on a program designed to build up a railroad system that might function as an independent unit in the event a national program of railroad consolidations was outlined by the ICC.

From Aug. 18, 1924, to July 6, 1927, the Delaware & Hudson, chiefly through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, acquired 304,539 shares of Lehigh Valley common stock. Of the total, Mr. Leamy testified, the Hudson Coal Company bought 283,540 shares.

These shares were never shown on the coal company's books, he testified. In 1927 they were taken over by the parent company, along with the Lehigh holdings of the other subsidiaries and subsequently the entire block was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, along with a block of Wabash Railroad stock, for a total profit of nearly $21,000,000.

Coal Co. Investment

The coal company's investment of $19,896,054.13 was not carried as such on the subsidiary's books, Mr. Leamy said. He verified a committee exhibit showing that $9,108,918.93 was paid by the coal company to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the stock although that amount continued to appear as a cash asset on the company's books.

Mr. Leamy testified that the coal company's books did not show among the firm's liabilities $6,035,265.83 which it owed to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for stock purchases.

The investigators filed copies of balance sheets which the company presented to the New York Stock Exchange when it sought to have its bonds listed on the exchange. The balance sheets did not show the stock purchase or the indebtedness, Mr. Leamy agreed.

Mr. Leamy testified that from 1915 to 1927 the D. & H. never reported railroad holdings of its subsidiaries.

"The regulation may have been wholly overlooked," he told the committee. He said he believed subsidiaries were used because they were in a better cash position at the time than the parent company.

Senator Wheeler termed these advances "juggling." Mr. Leamy asserted they constituted a "loan" from a parent company to a wholly owned subsidiary.

Chickens to Cackle to the Tune Of Higher Egg Prices Next Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chickens will cackle to the tune of higher egg prices next year, poultry raisers were told.

In its 1938 eggs, poultry, and turkey outlook the Department of Agriculture predicted egg prices throughout next year above corresponding 1937 periods, chiefly because of indicated fewer marketings and prospects of much smaller storage stocks from the last half of 1938.

The department said the feed-egg price situation would "improve from the producers' viewpoint."

A smaller spring hatch in 1938 than in 1937 was predicted. Poultry consumption would be smaller from July, 1937, to June, 1938, than for the preceding period but more for the remainder of 1938, the department said.

Chick prices were expected to advance for the July-December 1937 period "and although expected to be above 1937 during the first half of 1938, they will probably be under during the last half."

The department predicted higher turkey prices this fall than last but lower in the fall of 1938 with a larger crop. A better feed situation, the department said, would contribute to a 1938 turkey hatch larger than in 1937. This year's turkey production was expected to be about 10 per cent less than the record 1936 crop.

41,000 N. Y. State Delinquent Concerns

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Dissolution of approximately 41,000 stock corporations in New York State has been ordered by Secretary of State Edward J. Flynn because of their failure to file annual franchise tax reports in the last three years.

The delinquent companies will be given three months to apply for reinstatement by paying back taxes, penalties and interest. Names of those who do not apply will be made available to other corporations, Mr. Flynn said.

Approximately 230,000 companies have been dissolved in this manner the last nine years.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Opens Auto Department

NEW YORK—Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company has announced the opening of an automobile department on December 20 under the supervision of Fred H. Bischoff to write automobile fire, theft and comprehensive coverages, including collision. This will round out the company's facilities as a marine and fine insurance company, which will embrace ocean and inland marine, and fire insurance and automobile insurance. Mr. Bischoff served for 11 years as automobile underwriter for the Standard Fire Insurance Company, where he was assistant to the manager of the automobile department.

Cummings to Study Anti-Monopoly Bill Pending in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—A promise by Attorney General Cummings to study an anti-monopoly bill pending in the Senate brought hope to its sponsors that the Administration would support the measure.

The bill was submitted by Senators O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and Borah (R) of Idaho after the Administration made no specific recommendations at the special session for curbing monopoly.

It provides for federal licensing of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and is designed to "prevent combinations in restraint of trade and conspiracies to monopolize trade."

President Roosevelt expressed favor this fall of some new legislation to check monopoly, and it generally has been assumed his detailed recommendations would be forthcoming during the 1938 session.

Wilson-Jones Company

CHICAGO—Wilson-Jones Company, one of the country's leading manufacturers of loose-leaf books and other office, school and home equipment, reported net income for the first quarter of its fiscal year ended Nov. 30 of $29,689, after all charges including provision for federal income taxes, as against net of $143,878 in the same period last year, George H. Dawson, president, announced. Net for the period was equal to 10 cents a share on 272,800 shares of common stock outstanding, as against 52 cents a share on the same number of shares last year.

Gifts from Paine
express good will through the years
BOSTON

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (unof.) 1,000,000
Previous day 800,000
1937 vol. to date 393,547,827
1936 vol. to date 483,602,250

Stocks Continue To Advance With Steels in Lead

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Steels again carried the rallying banner for the stock market today and leading industrials climbed as much as 4 points or so at the best.

Most issues yielded portions of their gains in the fourth hour when this week's steel mill operations, due mainly to holiday curtailment of production, were estimated off 3.9 points at 23.5 per cent of capacity, the lowest point since Oct. 15, 1934. It was the fourteenth consecutive decline.

Dealings were comparatively fast for a time following the opening, but slowed appreciably in subsequent proceedings as some cashing of profits and year-end tax selling stemmed the move. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,400,000 shares.

Sentiment Is Bitter

Adding to the obviously better feeling in the financial sector were forecasts sliding business will get back on its feet around the turn of the year and that "reform" legislation, much of it disliked heartily by Wall Street, will have as hard sledding when Congress convenes for the regular term as in the special session ending Wednesday.

Shares prominent in the renewal of the recovery drive included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Crucible, National Steel, Anaconda, American Smelting, Chrysler, Boeing, United Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, U. S. Gypsum, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Allis Chalmers and Union Carbide.

Rails, utilities, oils and rubbers, on the whole, held to a fractional range. Gold mining issues such as Dome, Homestake and McIntyre gave ground.

Swift and Armour marked time as the fiscal year's statements of the packers, while showing a brisk increase in sales, revealed net under the same period a year ago.

Expectations the navy will ask at least 10 new cruisers and five capital ships was a factor in focusing attention on armament issues.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—Buying activities were most effective in the industrial specialty and metal divisions of the curb market today.

Leaders generally held to a narrow course, with minor gains predominating.

In the late trading gains ranged to about 2 points in Aluminum Company of America, Newmont Mining, Pan American Airways, Niagara Hudson Power, American Gas & Electric and Electric Bond & Share.

Wheat Firm on Cut In Visible Supply

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—Decided curtailment of the United States wheat visible supply total helped put firmness into wheat prices late today.

Today's decrease of the wheat visible supply total was 5,297,000 bushels, against 900,000 bushels 10-year weekly average decrease at this time. There has now been a decrease of 38,828,000 bushels in 12 weeks compared with a decrease of 16,561,000 bushels during the like period last year.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝ off to ¼ up compared with Saturday's finish, May 91⅛, July 85⅝, corn ⅛-¼, advanced, Maay 59⅛-¼, July 59⅝, and oats at ⅛ decline to ¼ gain.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market trading was restricted by holiday influences but the closing was steady. A sharp rally in oil shares took place near the close and there was a fair demand for steel, shipping and tobacco issues. Transatlantic securities sold slightly higher while gold mining stocks, British funds and home rails remained quiet.

Paris: Government bonds closed higher in the Bourse with Rentes gaining 15 to 30 centimes. The industrial group was mixed, rails sold lower and Suez Canal was fractionally down. Royal Dutch moved 146 francs higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures responded favorably to Bombay and Egyptian buying and advanced 2 to 3 points. Business was small in the absence of speculative buying.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99¼	$4.99⅛	$4.8707
Cables	4.99⅝	4.99⅝	4.8707
France—franc	.0340	.0340	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1699	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2313	.2313	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0524	.0526
Germany—mark	.0431	.0431	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5560	.5560	‡
Sweden—krona	.2576	.2575	.4537
Norway—krone	.2511	.2511	.4537
Denmark—kronet	.2231	.2231	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0352	.0352	‡
Finland—finmark	.0222	.0222	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0484	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0275	.0275	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0288
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.2935	.2935	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0585	.0585	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0378	.0378	.0606
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.2060
Uruguay—peso	.5400‡	.5400‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2912	.2912	.8440
India—rupee	.3774	.3774	.6180
Java—florin	.5579	.5576	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.3131	.3127	‡
Shanghai—dol	.2956§	.2960§	‡
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5675	.5675	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9994	.9993	1.0231
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.9468

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. ‖Nominal.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
March	16.95	17.00	16.95	16.95	Net
June	11.50	11.50	11.48	11.50	+.10
	11.24	11.24	11.20	11.20	+.10

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Divs in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
35	26	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	26	26	26	— ⅛
68	44	Acme Steel (4)	4	49	48½	48½	
23⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	2	20	20	20	Dec 17
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	3	32¼	31½	31½	Dec 17
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 17
80¼	44⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	15	54¾	53	53½	+1
5½	½	Air-Way El Ap	14	1	1	1	
13⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	20	11⅝	11	11½	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Allegheny	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
58½	10	Allen Ind vtc	11	17⅛	16¾	17	+1
20¾	11	Allen Ind pf 240 ww	14	19	18	18	+ ½
82½	10½	Allen Ind pf 540 ww	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅝
45¾	13	Allen wr pf	7	17¾	17	17	+ ⅛
27⅞	8	Allied Stl (1.80)	19	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
158½	145	Allied Chem & Dye (6a)	9	169	163½	166	+6½
17⅜	8½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	10	Allied Mills (2c)	11	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	8½	Allied Stores (.20a)	18	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
85	49⅝	Allied Stores pf (5)	7	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
83¼	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2½g)	118	52¾	48¾	49¾	+3½
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	12½	12¾	13¼	
8⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
33½	19	Amal Leather pf (2)	2	25	25	25	+ ½
114⅝	81½	Amerada (2)	32	85	82¾	84½	+1⅝
101¼	83½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	8	88½	87	88	+3
121	72½	Am Bank Note (1g)	14	13	13¾	13½	— ⅛
80¾	30	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	16	46¼	44	46	+3
17⅛	13	Am Can (4)	29	75	73¾	74	+¾
71	15¾	Am Can pf (7)	1	108	108	108	+ ⅝
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy (½a)	15	38½	37¾	38	+¾
33¾	11¼	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	4	51	51	51	+1
150	86	Am ChaCable (3½g)	17	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅛
112	90	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 3
33⅝	8¼	Am Chicle (4a)	2	33	32	32	— ¼
30¾	8¼	Am Colortype	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	12½	Am Com Alco (½a)	*3	14¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
13½	2	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	12	18	18½	18½	— ⅛
17	5	Am Encaustic Tiling	11	6½	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
13¾	3½	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 18
58⅞	17	Am & Foreign Pow	23	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
69⅝	19	Am & For P 2d pf	1	20	20	20	+1½
36⅛	8¾	Am & For P 3d pf	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+1¼
21	7¾	Am & For P 3 pf	5	11	11	11	+ ⅛
11½	2½	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	30½	Am Hide & Leather	7	35⅛	34	34½	+ ⅛
82¾	32¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	Dec 18
4¾	1½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	8	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17¾	6⅝	Am Ice pf (3½g)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am International	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive	27	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	10¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	65	64¾	65	+2¼
13⅝	3	Am M & Fdy (1)	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Mach & Met	9	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
129½	100	Am Metal (3g)	4	32½	31½	32	+1
18½	3	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	4	101½	101½	101½	Dec 13
87⅝	31	Am Power & Light	46	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
72½	26	Am P&L $6pf (5¾g)	4	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
49⅝	13	AmP&L$5pf (4.6834k)	1	36⅝	36⅝	36	+ ⅛
47⅞	15½	Am Rad & St S (.80)	86	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
101⅝	66	Am Roll Mill (2g)	54	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
36	16⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	13	68¾	67⅛	67¾	+ ⅛
20	7⅛	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
105¾	41	Am Seating (1½g)	1	11	11	11	Dec 18
154	122	Am Smelt & R (5g)	99	52	50	52	+3¾
67½	46	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	125	125	125	Dec 17
73¼	32½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 17
36½	8¼	Am Stores	56	35¼	34¾	35	+ ¾
56⅞	24¾	Am Sugar Ref (3)	2	8½	8½	8½	
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	4	35½	25	25½	+ ¾
35⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	108	108	108	Dec 16
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	17	17	17	Dec 14
	80½	Am Tobacco (5)	34	148¾	147½	148½	+1¼
90⅞	61½	Am Tobacco B (5)	4	63	62¾	62¾	— ⅜
150½	138¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	24	64½	63¾	63¾	—1¼
20⅛	4¾	Am Type Founders	1	139	139	139	+ ¾
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	53	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	87⅜	87¾	87¾	Dec 17
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	4	4¼	4½	4¼	+ ⅜
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	25	20¼	20¼	20¼	
70⅝	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	1	34¼	34¼	34½	Dec 10
97	39	Anson W&C (4g)	389	34	33	33⅝	+1
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	3	49⅝	47½	49⅝	+1⅜
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	3	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	14	14	14	
46	25	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 17
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70e)	46	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
99½	62¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	63¼	62¾	62¾	Dec 18
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Dec 1
16½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	27	38¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
17⅜	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
34¾	6¾	Artloom	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
101	58	Asso Dry Goods	12	7¾	7	7	+ ⅛
125	83	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	+3
57½	35	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7g)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Nov 23
94¾	32½	Associates Inv (3a)	2	35	35	35	Dec 18
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	46	41¼	41	41	+ ¼
85½	18	At' Coast Line (1½g)	5	74	72	72¾	+1¼
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	16	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	5½	5½	5½	
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	31	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
118½	101¾	Atlas Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Dec 16
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	38	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅜
53⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	41	41	Dec 17
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	1	44	44	44	
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36⅜	3¼	Auburn Auto	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec 8
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	15	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	31	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
40½	8¼	Balt & Ohio	49	13¾	12½	13¼	+ ¼
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+1⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	32	32	32	Dec 17
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	9	17⅞	17	17	
33	8½	Barker Bros (⅜g)	8	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	27	14⅜	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	9¼	Bavuk Cigar (⅜a)	4	10½	10¼	10½	Dec 17
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	16	16	16	
108½	93	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	9	94	94	94	Dec 17
114⅝	90½	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	95½	95½	95½	Dec 16
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
38⅝	82½	Belc NK pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	20	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	5	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
62¾	32	Best & Co (3½a)	3	30½	29¾	30⅜	— ⅛
108½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	323	61⅛	58⅛	60½	+2⅜
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec 16
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	92½	92½	92½	+1
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	3	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
19	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	8	15	13⅞	15	+1¼
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	9	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	125	30⅜	29⅝	30⅜	+1
25	12	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
28	17	Borden (1.60)	5	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
50⅜	34½	Borg Warner (2a)	28	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	3	Boston & Maine	21	26½	26	26½	— ⅛
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Dec 14
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2½g)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 17
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (⅝g)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
80⅛	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	21	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
53½	27	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	22	33	32¼	32½	—
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	29	29	29	
1	1	Bklyn & Queens T	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 17
38½	6½	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	7½	7½	7½	+1
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	19	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
102¼	25⅝	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	28¼	27¼	28¼	+2¾
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	12	20½	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
80	35¼	Brown Shoe (2)	2	36	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	5	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	14	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	34	5¼	5	5	— ¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
45¼	10¾	Bullard Co (2g)	12	20¼	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
65¼	26	Bulova Watch 4a)	6	33¾	32	32	— ¼
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills '37	15	6¾	6⅜	6⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	20	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	8	8	8	
13½	5½	Butler Bros (.70)	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (1.10g)	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅜	6	Byers Co	5	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	6	17	16½	17	+ ½
		C					
48¼	20	Calif Pack (1¾a)	7	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
82½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	80	80	80	Nov 19
21⅝	5½	Callahan Z-Ld	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	25	9¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
37⅞	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	15	13	12¾	12¾	
38½	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	38	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
17½	6⅛	Canadian Pacific	34	8¼	8	8	
61⅛	28	Cannon Mills (2)	3	30½	29¾	30⅜	— ⅛
3	1	Can Adm A (.35g)	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85e)	7	4⅜	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	7	16⅜	16	16⅛	+1
191⅝	80	Case (J I) (6g)	10	98	95	96	+2
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	18	53½	52	52	+1⅛
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	4	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
41¼	15⅝	Celanese Corp	18	16⅝	15⅝	16¼	— ⅛
115	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Dec 8
48⅛	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.36g)	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
13⅝	2	Cent Pdy	10	5⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	3	49⅜	47½	49⅝	+1⅜
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	2	16	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
86⅝	35½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	38	39⅞	38½	39⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	17	8¼	8	8	
63¼	28⅛	Champ Fap & P (2)	1	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
48	8	Checker Cab	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	40	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ¼
100	89½	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	3	89	89	89	
90¼	40	Ches Corp (2a)	38	48½	47	47⅝	+1⅝
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 16
13¼	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	
6¾	1	Chi & N W	22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	2	4½	4¼	4½	Dec 18
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 16
18½	3	Chi Gt West pf	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
35	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
33	6⅞	Chi Pneu P	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
45	28⅝	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
8¾	1	Chi R I & P 6% pf	4	2¼	2	2	
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
36⅜	3¼	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Dec 18
23⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
18⅝	3	Childs Co	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
45	23⅝	Chrysler (10g)	214	87¾	86½	86¾	— ⅛
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (3)	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Divs in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
19⅝	3	City Stores	2	3¾	3½	3½	
48	20	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	21	20	21	Dec 15
48⅛	23	Clev Cr R (2.80g)	*2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
37	34⅜	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	3	38½	37½	38	+ ⅛
29⅝	13½	Clett Peabody (1)	4	15⅝	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	115	115	115	
99	56½	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	67	67	67	Dec 18
104½	93½	Colgate-Palm (1g)	21	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
100⅝	93⅝	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Dec 18
83⅝	11¼	Coll & Alk (2g)	5	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
32	11	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
31½	14⅝	Columb Br A (1.05g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1⅛
106	68½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	17	17	17	
39¼	10	Colum Carbon (4a)	4	70	69	70	+3¼
46½	27	Colum Fuel pf (5½)	1	28½	28½	28½	
125⅝	65	Colum Gas & El (1.15g)	4	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
89¼	33⅝	Coml Credit (4a)	14	37¼	36¼	36¼	—1⅜
80¾	37⅝	Coml Credit pf (4½)	2	83	80	80	Dec 16
120	86	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	35	39⅝	38⅞	39½	— ⅝
83¼	6	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	2	88	88	88	Dec 7
6¾	1	Comi Solv (.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43⅝	16½	Comwlth & Sou	85	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
108⅞	65	Comwlth & So pf (3)	6	43¾	42¾	43	+ ¼
45⅝	22½	Conde Nast	2	7	6¾	6¾	Dec 18
22		Congeleum-Nairn (2)	10	23	21¾	22	+1½
18⅝	4¾	Consol Aircraft (¾g)	63	16½	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅜
40⅝	22	Consol Cigar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 16
108	83	Consol Edison (3)	119	39¾	34½	38½	+ ⅝
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec 16
18⅝	4¼	Consol Film pf (½k)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.40a)	83	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
109⅞	100½	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Dec 15
107⅝	95	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Dec 15
10⅞	3⅝	Consol Textile	7	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
13½	3	Consol Coal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23⅝	8	Consol Coal pf	2	20	20	20	Dec 14
101⅛	89½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	95½	95½	95½	Dec 18
79⅝	39⅝	Container Corp (1.20)	34	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝	+1⅛
17⅝	7½	Cont Baking A	4	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
109⅝	83	Cont Baking B	4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
109⅝	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	3	75	74½	74½	Dec 17
69⅛	39⅝	Cont

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Market Is Easy With Export Interest Light

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Longs in wheat have become pretty well discouraged recently owing to the fact that bull news features have so little effect, and also because of the indifferent export demand in face of conditions that ordinarily would have occasioned heavy buying. Importers currently appear to have adequate supplies for temporary needs.

Argentine news was regarded as bullish, and the official estimate of the crop was 192,000,000 bushels. This showed 56,000,000 bushels less than last year, but it stimulated no great amount of buying.

Professional selling started when it developed there was but little outside buying interest. On the other hand short covering was heavy on the decline, and commission house buying broadened moderately.

Late cables from Argentine indicate there is little export business, with mills and cash interests paying above the export level for current offerings. A year ago at this time vessel room for about 70,000,000 bushels of Argentine wheat had been chartered; this year the total room booked is only about 12,500,000 bushels.

Much of the easiness in world markets is due to the offers of Australian wheat at cheap prices compared to other grains.

Theoretically the small surplus in Argentine, which is not expected to be more than 50,000,000 bushels for Europe, and the light stocks in Canada, which have been reflecting in mounting price levels at Winnipeg, foreshadow a good export trade in our wheat, but it certainly has been slow in developing. Up to Dec. 11 total clearances of wheat and flour from this country totaled only 35,000,000 bushels. Buenos Aires prices have been rather strong relatively, and still hold at big premiums over Chicago.

Primary receipts have dropped to small proportions, on some days this week, being smaller than a year ago. December wheat continues to hold a big premium over the May future at Chicago. Stocks of contract wheat are small compared to the total quantities in store.

Fair precipitation over the winter wheat belt was noted the past week.

Corn prices were lifted substantially, and while reacting from the top on profit taking and the heaviness in wheat, there was a stronger undertone. Top prices were the highest in five or six weeks.

The export business, while not as heavy as last week, has been fair. Argentine prices have advanced sharply, and stocks remaining for export in that country are small.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅝s '43-41 Coh	106.31	106.30	106.31
10 3¼s '41	107	107	107
5 3¼s '41-43	107.9	107.9	107.9
1 3¼s '44-46	107.1	107.1	107.1
3 4s '44-54	112.8	112.8	112.8
3 3¼s '47-45	102.24	102.22	102.24
11 2½s '45	102.15	102.14	102.14
1 3¼s '56-46	110.19	110.19	110.19
3d '43-47	105.8	105.8	105.8
24 3¾s '51-48	102	101.28	101.28
9 2½s '52-49	99.25	99.31	99.31
2 2½s '54-51	101.4	101.4	101.4
6 3s '55-51	104.1	103.30	103.30
32 3½s '60-55	102.1	101.29	101.30
9 3¾s '56-56	100.29	100.28	100.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	103.16	103.16	103.16

Home Owners' Loan

2 3⅜s '49-39	101.16	101.16	101.16
1 3¼s '44-43	100.30	100.30	100.30
11 3s '52-44	103.7	103.3	103.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	54	54	54
4 Alleghany 5s '44	73½	73½	73½
10 Alleghany 5s '49	66½	66	66
32 Alleghany 5s '50 st	35½	35	35½
42 Allis Chalm 4s '52	102¾	102½	102¾
29 Am Ice P 5s 2030	89½	89	89½
6 AmICChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
13 Am T&T 3½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
30 AT&Tevs1¼s'38 100 3-32	100 3-32	100 3-32	
3 Am T & T 3½s	109½	109½	109½
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	83½	82½	83½
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103½	103½	103½
8 Ann Arbor 4s '05	93	92	92
2 Arm Del 4s '57	88	88	88
18 Arm Del 4½s '55	99½	98	98½
1 AT&CF5s '95	109¾	109½	109¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 AT&SF 4s 1908-'55	105	105	105
3 AT&SF 4s '95-'48	105¼	105	105¼
9 A C Line 4½s '64	75	74	75
5 Auburn Auto 4½s '39	20	18½	19½
29 B&O rfg 6s '95	51	50½	50½
9 B&O 1st 5s '50	42¾	42	42¾
13 B&ORyf3½s '95	43½	43½	43½
44 B&O 5s '96 P	43¾	43¾	43¾
31 B&O 5s 2000 D	43¾	42½	43¼
50 B&O cv 4½s '60	37	36½	36¾
11 B&O 4s '48	70½	70	70
18 B&O 5s S W '50	64	63½	63½
4 B&O 4s 'T C '59	57¾	57½	57¾
4 Bang & Aro ev '51 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 Bth Stl 4¼s '60	100	99¾	100
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	90½	82½	92½
31 BostonAMe 5s '37	49¾	49¾	50
14 BostAMe 4¾s JJ '61	46¾	46	46¼
11 BostonAMe 5s '55	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	10¾	9½	9½
6 Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
66 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '60	80	48½	80
10 Bklyn UnElist 5s '50	76	76	76
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	102½	102½	102½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	91½	91½	91½
5 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111	111	111
20 Buf R &P 4½s '57	43	42	43
9 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	9	9	9
9 Bush Term 5s 55	43	43	43
2 Cal Pack 5s 40	104	104	104
1 Camag Sug 7s 42 ct	10½	10½	10½
3 Can Nat 5s 69 J1y	116	116	116
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	116½	116½	116½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Can Pac 5s 44	113½	113	113
17 Can Pac 4½s 46	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Can Pac 4s perp	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Cedars Rap 6s '36	8½	8½	8½
1 Celotex 4½s ctf ww	75½	75½	75½
27 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7	6½	7
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	12½	12	12½
7 Cen Ill E ½ G 5s 51	97½	96¾	97
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	74½	73¾	73¾
17 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	99½	99½	99½
1 Cen RR 1st 5s 87	33½	33½	33½
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	30¼	30¼	30¼
4 C&O 4½s 92	119¼	119¼	119¼
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Chi & Alton 3s 49	30	28½	30
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
14 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16¼	16	16¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
32 Chis Gt West 4s 59	18	17⅞	17⅞
3 Chi L&L 6s 66	5½	5½	5½
141 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12½	11½	12
79 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3¾	3¾
2 CM&StP4¼s A 89	31½	31½	31½
33 CM&SP 4½s 89C	30	29¼	30
49 CM&SP gen 4s 89	28	27	27½
1 CM&SP 5½s 89	25	25	25
20 CHI&NW 6½s 36	21½	20½	21½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11½	11½	11½
11 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20	19½	19¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 87	19	18	18
65 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	6½	6	6½
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10½	10½	10½
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	15½	15	15¾
26 CRI&P 4½s 52A	9	9	9
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
17 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4½	4½	4½
75 RIsP 4s 88	18¼	17½	18¼
66 CRIsP rfg 4s 34	9	8¾	9
1 CRIsP rfg 4s34 ct	9	9	9
9 CTI&SSR inc 5s60	56	56	56
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	82	82	82
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	88	88	88
1 Childs Co 5s 43	68	68	68
2 Cinn Gas & El 3½s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	89½	89½	89½
3 ClevUnTerm 3½s 72	105¾	105½	105¾
9 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	100	99½	100
11 ClevUnTerm4¼s'77C	93½	93½	93½
1 Col F&I 5s 43	100	100	100
25 Col & So 4½s 80	48½	48¼	48½
8 Colmbia G 5s 52 AD	95	95	95
2 Colmbia G 5s 52May	95	95	95
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	92¼	92½
13 Com'l Cred 3½s '42	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Con Edis 3s '58	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
28 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
38 Con Oil 3½s '51	97¼	96¾	97¼
8 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Container 5s '43	89½	89	89
7 Crane Co 3½s '51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	41¼	41¼	41½
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	43	43	43
37 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59	57½	59
1 Del P & L 4½s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 D G & E 5½ '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107¾	107¼	107¾
10 D & R G 4½s '36	13¼	12¾	13¼
63 D & R G 4s '36	13¼	13¼	13¼
11 D & R G W 5s '55	8¾	8¼	8¾
9 D & R G West 5s '55	8¾	8¼	8¾
1 Det Ed 5s '33	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110	110¼
2 Det Ed 3½s '68	103¾	104¼	104¼
10 Dow Chem 3s '51	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	30	30	30
3 Elect Auto Lite 5s '52	100	100	100
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	50	49¾	49¾
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	50	49	49
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	59½	59¼	59½
1 Erie 1st 4s '96 ct	53	53	53
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	100	100	100
8 Fed L & T 4½s '49	100	98	100
36 Fla E Cst 5s '74 st	61	61	61½
2 Fond J&G 4s '52 st	40	40	40
11 Gen Mot Accept 3s '42	102	102	102
18 Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	102	101½	102
1 Gen Pub Ut 5s '57	9	9	9
11 Goodrich 4½s '65	100	100	100
8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102	102	102½
1 Gt Nor Ry 6½s '36	108	108	108
14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 A	65¾	65¼	65¾
10 Gt Nor 4½s '76 B	60½	60½	60½
33 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	69¾	69¾	69¾
9 Gt Nor 4s '48 H	67	66¾	66¾
3 Gt Nor Tr 5½s '46	73½	73½	73½
1 Gt So&W 4s '38	72	72	72
4 Hack W 4½s '39	100	100	100
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	75	75	75
3 Housatonic 4s '37	44	44	44
11 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	31	30½	31
13 Hudson Riv 4½s 55	31	30½	31
16 Hudson Riv 5s '57	31	30½	31
1 IllCentral 3½s '52 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	56¾	56¾	56¾
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	48	47¾	48
21 Ill Cen 4s '55	51¼	51¼	51¼
16 Ill Cen 4s '66	48¾	48¾	48¾
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	47½	46¼	47½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44	44	44
6 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106½	106¾
12 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58½	58½	58½
4 Interb RTr 5s '39 ct	25¾	25¼	25¾
26 Interb R Tr 6s 33	17	16¾	17
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s '60	51¾	50½	51¼
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56ct	50	49¾	50
5 Interlake Iron 4s '47	73½	73½	73½
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5¼	5	5
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 33	20	20	20
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	19¾	19½	19½
8 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	19½	19½	19½
29 Int Hydro El 6s '44	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Int Mar Mar 6s '41	53	53	53
28 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83¼	83¼	83¼
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	67½	67½	67½
22 Int T&T 5s '55	68	67¾	68
1 Iowa Con rfg 4s '53	29	29	29
13 K C South 4s '50	69	69	69
3 K C Southern 5s '50	69	69	69
10 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	81	81	81
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Lac Gas 5s '42A	58½	58½	58½
14 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63¾	63	63
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53 D	63	63	63
1 N L S & M 5½s '97	97¾	97¾	97¾
31 Lautaro Nit inv '72	31½	30½	31
1 Lak Sh Rng 4s '56A	108	108	108
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	60	60	60
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38¾	34½	38¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31	31	31
35 Leh Val 4s2003	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	105	105	105
1 Loews 3½s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	70	70	70
8 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	70½	70½	70½
15 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
6 Louis & N un 4s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Louis & N un 4½s 2003	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91	91	91
5 Maine Cen 4s '48	90	90	90
1 Marion Pow Sh 4s '61	28¼	25½	28¼
2 Md Ed 4½s '60	108	108	108
1 Minn Gas 4½s '79	80	80	80
6 MilEIRy&L 5s '61 B	19	19	19
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	18	18	18
14 MilSpar&NW 4s '47	10	10	10
1 MSP&SSM cn 4½s '38	67½	67	67½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	14¾	14½	14¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	47½	47½	47½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	47½	47½	47½
13 M-K-Tex 5½s '49	70	70	70
1 M-K-Tex 5½s '49	70	70	70
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	38¼	38	38¼
7 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6	5¾	6
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	24½	24½	24½
82 Mo Pac 5s '77	24½	24½	24½
20 Mo Pac 5s '78 A	24½	24½	24½
17 Mo Pac 5s '80 K	24½	24½	24½
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24½	24½	24½
72 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	16½	16½	16½
4 Mob & Ohio 4½s '77	16½	16½	16½
1 Monongah Ry 5s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Mon W Pa Pow 3½s '66	104	104	104
5 Mon W Pa Pow 5s '55	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	99	99	99
10 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	97½	97	97½
1 Morris Knit 5½s '46	71½	71½	71½
5 Nassau El 4s '51	26	25½	26
3 Nat Dairy 3¾s stpw	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '49	102½	102½	102½
1 NERRMex4½s'26and	2½	2½	2½
12 Natl Steel 4s '65	107	107	107
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '57 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	96	95½	96
14 N O Tex&M 5½s '54	40	39¾	40
7 N O Tex&M 4s '54B	37½	36¾	37½
5 N O Tex&M 4½s '56	35	35	35
1 N O Tex rfg 5s 2013	78	77¾	78
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	70¾	70¾	70¾
27 NYC cn 4s '98	71½	71¼	71¼
43 NYC 3½s '52	86	85¼	85¾
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	70	70	70
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	94¾	93½	94¾
11 NY ChiStL 4s '78	66	66	66
4 NY Dock Co 5s '38	45½	45¾	45½
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103	102¾	103
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 NY G E L&P 5s '48	122½	122½	122½
50 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	22¾	20½	22¾
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	34	34	34
50 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	22¾	20½	22¾
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	34	34	34
1 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	22	22	22
3 NYNH&H 4s '55	20½	20½	20½
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	20¼	20	20¼
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	10	10	10
2 NYNH&H 3½s '54	21	21	21
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	19¾	19¾	19¾
28 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9½	8¾	8¾
5 NY O W gen 4s '55	6¼	6¼	6¼
11 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	15¼	15	15¼
1 NY S&W 1st 5s '43	13	13	13
11 NY Tex 4½s '39	106¾	106½	106½
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	104	102¾	104
67 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5	4¾	4¾
1 Niag Falls 3½s '55	105	105	105
1 Niagara Sh 6½s '50	96½	95¼	96¼
67 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	10½	10	10
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12¼	11½	11¾
1 Norf S & W 4s '96	118¾	118¾	118¾
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	100½	100	100
6 Nor Am 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '39C	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Nor Pac 4s 2047	88¾	88¼	88¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	79	79	79
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	79	78¾	79
60 Nor Pac 4s '97	94½	94½	93½
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	62¾	62¾	62¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102½	102¼	102½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96½	96½	96½
1 OklahomaG&E5¼s'66	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '75	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
18 Otis Steel 4½s '62	72	71¾	72
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pac G & E 3¼s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Pac G & E 3s '64	100	100	100
4 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	103½	103½	103½
4 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	88½	88½	88½
3 Penn P & Lt 4¼s '81	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Pen Co 4s '63	88¾	88¼	88¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110	110	110
5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118¾	118¾	118¾
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105½	105	105½
8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	91	90½	90¾
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101¾	101	101¾
2 Pen RR 3½s '70	93¾	93¾	93¾
24 Pen RR gen 4s '48	88¾	88¼	88¾
19 Pere Marq 5s '56	83	83	83
13 Pere Marq 4½s '80	75½	74¾	75½
20 Phelps Dodge 3¼ '52	101	101	101
13 Phila Co 5s '67	92	91	91
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106	105½	106
19 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4½	4¼	4¼
26 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	15½	15	15½
1 Pillsbury Fl M 4s '42	100	100	100
6 PCC & SL 5s '70A	111¼	111¼	111¼
11 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104	103½	103½
7 PCC & St L 4s '42	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Port Gen El 5s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Port Gen El 4½s '49	84	83¾	84
1 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	70½	70½	70½
3 Radio Keith 6s '41	87	87	87
26 Ready 4½s '97 A	91½	91¾	91½
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	77	77	77
1 Rem Rand 4s '56	93	93	93
3 Republic Steel 4½s'44	106	106	106
17 Republic Steel 4½s'61	73½	73¾	73½
13 Republic Steel 4½s '56	79½	79	79

House Committee Hears Automobile Men Defend Policies

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House subcommittee heard a defense of current distribution and selling policies of automobile manufacturers and dealers.

Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Company and of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, told an interstate commerce sub-committee the association believed it had organizations of dealers who were "aggressive, prosperous and capable."

John W. Scoville, Chrysler Motor Company economist, presented charts intended to show increases in recent years of sales per dealer, dollar volume of sales and decreases in the number of dealer failures and in their liabilities.

They were testifying on a resolution by Representative Withrow (Prog-Wis) to order a Federal Trade Commission investigation of policies of both manufacturers and dealers.

Mr. Macauley said he would not object to the inquiry if it did not operate to raise consumer costs by price-fixing, or "artificial curb on distribution."

Representative Sadowski (D-Mich) asked R. H. Grant, vice-president in charge of sales of General Motors, whether his company used "coercion" in inducing its dealers to purchase certain tools and other service equipment.

"You must differentiate," Mr. Grant replied, "between coercion and good salesmanship with pertinacity."

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	Price	Low	2:00
19 Bog Dr W stl 6s '46	81	81	81
10 Bog Dr W 4½s '46	81	81	81
16 Rutland 4½s '41	16	16	16
1 Salzburg 6½s 43 ct	10½	10½	10½
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	100	100	100
1 Sao Paulo 8s '36 ct	100	100	100
3 StL&P 5s 8 '60 ct	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 St L P & L 4½s '34	13½	13½	13½
1 St L P & L 4½s '34 A	13½	13½	13½
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89A st	35	35	35
3 St LSW5s '50	28	28	28
100 St L SW rfg 5s '90	30	30	30
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	111¼	111¼	111¾
20 SA&A Pass 4s '43	82	82	82
1 SanAnt P&P 4s '42	100½	100½	100½
1 SanAntPrP&P 5s '42	112¾	112¾	112¾
61 SeabAL cn 6s '45	10	8¾	9¾
23 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
54 SeaAL 4s '50 st	17¼	16½	17¼
16 Sea-AlaFla 6s '36 A	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Shall Un 3½s '51	101	101	101
13 Socony V Oil 3½s '50	101½	101½	101½
5 SoBellTel 3½s '62	101½	101½	101½
21 Sou Pac 4½s '81	65¾	64¾	65¾
26 So Pac 4½s '69	64¾	63¾	64½
4 So Pac 4½s '81	65¾	64¾	65¾
26 So Pac 4s '49	65¼	64¾	65¼
2 So Pac Ore 4½s '77	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 South Ry 6½s '56	77½	77½	77½
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	68¾	68¾	68¾
17 South Ry 4s '56	68¾	68¼	68¾
1 South Ry gen 4s '56	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 South Ry 4s '56 reg	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4½s '51	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '56	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '59	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '71	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '72	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '73	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '74	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '75	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '76	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '77	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '78	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '79	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '80	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '81	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '82	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '83	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '84	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '85	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '86	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '87	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '88	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '89	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '90	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '91	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 4s '92	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Stand Oil NJ

Polish Anti-Fascists Rally to Paderewski

Poland: Fascist or Democrat?
Last of Two Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Will the forces in Poland which are working toward fascism be defeated by the counter-movement in favor of the democratic movement there, started by the famous pianist and former President, Ignaz Jan Paderewski?

Against tremendous odds, some slight progress has been registered by the various groups that have rallied to the appeal of the musician-patriot. A new political party has been formed by consolidation of two smaller organizations, and under the name of the Polish Labor party forms a nucleus for a possible left-center parliamentary setup.

Still more significant is the rallying to Mr. Paderewski's call of other elements in the Polish political picture to form what is called the "Morges Front," after the name of the town in Switzerland whence the pianist launched his declaration. This loosely united association now includes, in addition to the new Polish Labor party, the followers of three of the greatest military figures of contemporary Polish history: Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Gen. Joseph Haller, and Gen. Korfanty, all of whom played an important part in the resurrection of Poland during and after the World War.

Backed by Witos

Finally, there is evidence that the movement launched by Paderewski enjoys the indirect support of the chief peasant leader, Wicenty Witos, one of the most powerful personalities of the time—notwithstanding the fact that he is in exile.

Mr. Paderewski's now historic declaration was published in Poland in General Korfanty's newspaper Polonia on Sept. 5. It has been supplemented by a more recent statement to a Polish paper published in Paris, saying essentially that:

"It has now been established that the internal situation in Poland is getting worse and worse, that the people are divided into groups fighting one against another, and that all the efforts of people of good will to find a way out have reached a deadlock."

The only solution, Mr. Paderewski concluded, was a return to the ideas of his September statement.

Since this declaration has tended to become a sort of program, it seems advisable to recall the main passages of it.

The Dangers

After emphasizing the growing danger of war in Europe, and pointing out "the aggressive tendencies of one of the powerful neighbors of Poland, and the revolutionary mines its second neighbor tries to place under the foundations of the republic," Paderewski states that "only a morally sound and solidly constructed Poland will be able to face this double danger."

He then implicitly condemns the present Government of Poland as moving toward a totalitarian state, which, Mr. Paderewski says, "is not compatible with the national temperament."

"There is in the Polish people a love of liberty and a strong feeling for dignity, but at the same time there is a consciousness of the need for a strong executive power, and the capacity for disciplinary collaboration," he declares.

Insisting that even the peasants possess these characteristics, he concludes that "the real consolidation of the nation must be based on these foundations. It must unify the various groups, make the bonds of affection uniting the citizens with the State still stronger, set free the moral forces that until now have been dormant, and above all abolish the barriers raised between the Government and the rural population."

Mr. Paderewski then ends by denouncing the "conducted democracy" of the present regime as "lacking the moral power to represent the nation," and calls for genuine elections.

These sentiments were echoed by General Sikorski in a much-discussed newspaper article entitled "In the face of outside danger." Repeating the warning that war seems to be approaching, General Sikorski says:

"We must therefore be strong in the moral and financial sense of the word. A real internal unification in the face of outside danger is accordingly the most urgent matter of today. As Mr. Ignaz Paderewski has justly stated recently, only in an atmosphere leading to a real internal unification can the conditions indispensable for the overcoming of these dangers menacing from the outside develop."

Similarly, General Haller refers with approval to Mr. Paderewski's declaration, and stresses the importance of bringing the peasants into the Government, and the Government into the confidence of the peasant, who, he says, "lives in poverty, even in misery, wronged by bad laws, and oppressed by certain agencies of the executive, unable to feed and clothe his children."

Haller's Program

General Haller then outlines a five-point program which includes the primary demands of the "Morges Front." It is imperatively necessary, he says, to:

1. Grant an amnesty to all political exiles.
2. Stop the stiff repression of all attempts of the peasants to protest.
3. Dissolve the existing unrepresentative legislative chambers.
4. Introduce a new electoral procedure based on social justice and reasonable democracy, taking into account regional peculiarities.
5. Acknowledge and respect completely self-government rights, especially in those western provinces where the population has proved its right to full citizenship privileges.

This fifth point is a significant reference to the Peasant party and its leader, Mr. Witos. In the past, the peasants had the right to elect some 50,000 minor regional officials and administrative officers. Today these are appointed by the central government, and constitute its ostronage. Mr. Witos insists that these rights must be returned to the peasants before they can be expected to co-operate actively with the Government.

These, therefore, are the elements which are endeavoring to bring about a return to democracy in Poland; not democracy as it is known in America, Great Britain or France, but a representative parliamentarianism that would willingly accommodate itself to a strong executive closely linked to the army.

Poland's previous experience with democracy was not a very happy one. From 1919 to 1925 the country was governed by a liberal republican constitution, and the results were discouraging, particularly in the financial and economic sphere. Party squabbles became intense, so that Marshal Joseph Pilsudski was genuinely welcomed by the vast majority of the population when he took over complete control in 1926. For a time all went well. And although he incarnated much of the desires of the bulk of the nation, he ruled with an iron hand.

With Marshal Pilsudski gone, the situation is uncertain. Marshal Eduard Smigly-Rydz and President Mosciccki are both endeavoring to unify the nation in support of the new and much more authoritarian constitution set up in 1935, but with only partial success. Today there are forces pushing these two leaders toward extremism of the right as well as toward a return to more democratic methods. Whether they can carry out their avowed intention of keeping to a moderate middle way remains to be seen.

Mallory Browne

British Industry Fair Finds Record Demand

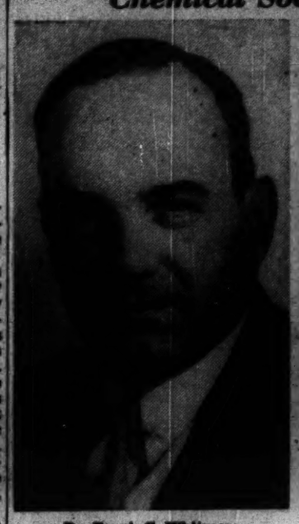
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A record demand for 943,352 square feet of space at the next British Industries Fair, to open in February, 1938, is announced by the Department of Overseas Trade.

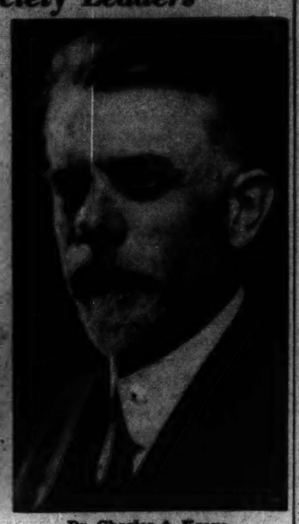
The fair is to utilize what are said to be the world's three largest exhibition halls—Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, and Olympia and Earls Court, London.

Among foreign countries announcing their intention to send buyers to the fair, the Netherlands still lead, with Belgium second and the Irish Free State third.

Chemical Society Leaders



Dr. Frank C. Whitmore
President for 1938



Dr. Charles A. Kraus
President for 1939

Kraus to Head Chemical Society

NEW YORK, Dec. 20 (AP)—The election of Dr. Charles A. Kraus, director of chemical research at Brown University, as president of the American Chemical Society for 1939, was announced yesterday. Dean Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State College will become president Jan. 1.

Dr. Kraus is known for his work in the development of ethyl gasoline, ultra-violet lamps and heat-resisting glass.

Dr. Erle M. Billings, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Prof. Hobart H. Willard, University of Michigan; and Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, president of Gustavus J. Esselen Inc., Boston, were re-elected directors.

Councilors elected are: Dr. William Mansfield Clark, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Dr. Arno C. Fieldner, United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.; Prof. B. Smith Hopkins, University of Illinois; and Dr. Albert S. Richardson, director of research, Proctor and Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

House Members Ask Facts on Applause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 20

The special session work of the House is all done. It met today, but only to kill time.

"How many times can a member insert the word 'applause' in a speech?" demanded Representative William L. Lambertson (R) of Kansas with mock gravity setting the tone for the day. "A member the other day inserted the word nine times," he continued, "I thought six was the limit."

With equally serious expression Speaker Bankhead replied that the official reporters inserted the word whenever the House applauded.

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota sought a ruling on the number of times a member may insert the word "applause" in a speech printed in the Congressional Record but never delivered.

"I'm sure the gentleman from Minnesota hasn't been here 20 years without becoming familiar with the rules," said the Speaker.

Lewis of C. I. O. Wooed by Society At the Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—The social wooing of John L. Lewis, leader of C. I. O., proceeds apace in the capital.

Yesterday afternoon Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania (where the C. I. O. and Mr. Lewis's United Mine Workers are great political forces) and his three sisters, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, and the Misses Ida and Pauletta Guffey, gave a grand tea party for the Lewises.

A few days back, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot gave an imposing dinner party for the Lewises, and according to the social columns, had diplomatists and Supreme Court Justices to grace the table. One account states that it was strategy to seat Mr. Lewis in precedence immediately after the British Ambassador. Mr. Pinchot is a former Governor of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Pinchot has frequently run for public office there, and they both have political aspirations for the future.

Thus the Pennsylvania political aspirants are wooing the C. I. O. leader with tea cups and protocol. It is an old game in Washington, and it has worked with many a rugged tribune of the people in times past. But when two social campaigns conflict—as the Guffey and Pinchot drives appear to do—there is no counting on the outcome.

Yesterday's party was one of the season's sensations. Host Guffey was attired in morning coat, like many of the guests, but Guest Lewis wore an ordinary business suit. Diplomatists were there in numbers, including the Soviet Ambassador and the German Ambassador. Cabinet members and wives flocked around, and the Senate turned out almost to a man. Republicans and Democrats alike. New Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black and Mrs. Black were there—and it takes a very special social occasion to get the new Justice out of his study. But then, a party for John L. Lewis is a very special occasion.

Library of Congress Plans Compilation Of Juvenile Books

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—A study of the juvenile literature that the oldsters of today read when they were young is about to be undertaken by the Library of Congress.

Interested in the work that the library has done toward building up a national collection of the juvenile literature of the past, a private organization has supplied a fund to finance research in that field.

Out of the study will come a compilation of the books written by the authors of juvenile works, some of the pertinent facts about the men and women who did the writing, an analysis of their influence upon American literature and affairs, and what publishers printed the books they wrote.

All of this information will be put into a book which, among other things, will tell how to identify first editions of these writers.

The fund will be handled by the Library of Congress, both Herbert Putnam, the librarian, and V. Valta Parma, curator of the rare book room, being members of the board to administer it. They figure that it will take five years to track down the information needed.

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SCHICK SHAVER

SEE NEXT PAGE

New Deal Acts to Stem Rout

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—President Roosevelt still insists that a wage-hour bill is necessary despite last week's House action shelving the measure.

This view was made known today by leaders of a congressional bloc who fought for the bill. Led by Representatnve Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts the delegation, which says it represents "50 or 60 members" of the lower house, conferred with Mr. Roosevelt for 15 minutes. The two other members of the group were James M. Mead (D) of New York, and Raymond S. McKeough (D) of Illinois. The fight for permanent federal wage-hour legislation, they declared, will go on.

This was the second of two congressional delegations meeting with the President today. The first consisted of New Deal leaders: Vice-President Garner, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader; and Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama, and Majority Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas of the House. With two major legislative reverses suffered in the past week they considered plans for the final drive of the special session and the possibility of rushing through the big housing bill.

Deeper than these immediate topics was the desire of leaders to re-establish control over the ersteless Congress and to head off a revolt of southern agrarian - conservatives which for the first time has come into the open.

Leaders' Opinion Differs

Following the conference, Speaker Bankhead said it dealt with "a general discussion of policies in reference to legislation which will come up (in the regular session) and of the general state of the union."

He saw practically no chance that the housing bill could go to conference and be sent the President before the special session's end. On the other hand, Senator Barkley after leaving the White House said he still hoped to send the bill to the President before Christmas, even if Congress has to delay adjournment until Thursday.

Reticence, not to say glumness, characterized the legislative leaders as they left the President. They snapped "nothing to say," to reporters.

Only partially offsetting recent defeats in Congress was the quick passage Saturday of the housing bill, 324 to 231, by the House, which swept the bill through after one day's debate with the addition of only one minor amendment of three words.

A Spur to Recovery

This bill is designed to spur a recovery of private construction and has behind it not only New Deal forces but conservative elements who see in it the only impetus to business revival forthcoming from the special session. The two big defeats just suffered by the New Deal follow:

1. Recommittal of the wage-hour bill, 216 to 198, in the House, after earlier passage in the Senate. A re-check of the House vote shows that 100 of the 133 Democrats voting to sidetrack the bill came from the South. Their influence appears far greater than the opposition of the American Federation of Labor. Republicans voted almost as a block against the measure; 83 of the 89 favoring recommittal, and it is assumed this attitude was adopted despite the federation. It was the geographical consideration which tore the Democrats in two, only 33 Democrats from outside the South voting against the measure. It was upon this latter group that A. F. of L. pressure was particularly strong.

2. The other major legislative blow suffered by the New Deal was the insertion of the "unworkable" dairy amendment in the already complex farm bill. This was achieved by a coalition of the bill's enemies and congressmen from dairy states. It provides that benefit payments shall not be paid farmers who turn acreage diverted from corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco or rice over to commercial dairy, stock or poultry use. The Agriculture Department says the provision would be next to unenforceable and there is even talk of a presidential veto. Apparently the provision is so wedged into the two rival House and Senate bills as to be inextricable.

Congress and the President have a mutuality of interest in trying to get the housing bill through before the session quits, Dec. 22 or 23, to escape the jibe that its only accomplishment is the joint resolution providing $225,000 in mileage allowance for the congressional members. It was partly this feeling that led a Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee to sit all day Sunday and unanimously report out its own version of the housing bill for expected quick action by its parent committee.

President Roosevelt's meeting with congressional leaders followed the regular Monday morning custom since the session opened Nov. 15, but the conference had not previously embraced such major problems. With the end of the special session almost a matter of hours it will probably go down in history as having made a beginning on a number of important matters particularly tax revision, but of failing to bring to conclusion a single one of the problems for which it was called.

Villagers

(Continued from Page 1)

seven villages in the livestock areas of Colorado, Montana and South Dakota, the median ran as high as $1285, while in 12 California villages it jumped to $1355.

Lowest median incomes were found in Illinois and Iowa villages, where half the residents received less than $737 a year and half more, and in Kansas and North Dakota, where the median was $916.

In the Southeast, a study of the native white families showed relatively high incomes, but when Negroes, constituting more than half the population in these states, were interviewed in a special study, it was found that half of them received less than a $373 income a year.

Incomes are reported preferably in "medians" rather than "averages" because the community average might be brought up by a few millionaires and thus not give an accurate picture of family well-being, Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, explained. "To know the actual number of families who get above and below the median is to obtain a truer picture of that community," she said.

The Averages

The average family for these village groups ran as follows:

Vermont and Massachusetts villages, $1480.

Pennsylvania and Ohio, $1227.

Illinois and Iowa, $1022.

Michigan and Wisconsin, $1265.

Washington and Oregon, $1215.

California, $1559.

Kansas and North Dakota, $1193.

Colorado, Montana and South Dakota, $1561.

Georgia and South Carolina, white families, $1431.

North Carolina and Mississippi, $2186.

In the special Negro study, the Georgia and North Carolina village families averaged $393 annual income; the North Carolina and Mississippi village families, $482.

The largest wage-earning group was found in Pennsylvania and Ohio, where 60 per cent of the families were in that class. The highest percentage of business and professional families, 47 per cent, was recorded in Kansas and North Dakota villages, where industries are few.

Court

(Continued from Page 1)

the practice involves a grave wrong.

"In the light of these circumstances we think another well-recognized principle leads to the application of the statute as it is written so as to include within its sweep federal officers as well as others.

To Prevent Injury

"That principle is that the sovereign is embraced by general words of a statute intended to prevent injury and wrong.

"The judgment must be reversed and the cause remanded to the District Court for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

Some court students said this indicated a new trial would be necessary without use of the evidence obtained by wire-tapping.

Justice Sutherland, who wrote the dissenting opinion, said: "My abhorrence of the odious practices of the town gossip, the Peeping Tom, and the private eavesdropper is quite as strong as that of any of my brethren.

"But to put the sworn officers of the law, engaged in the detection and apprehension of organized gangs of criminals, in the same category, is to lose all sense of proportion."

Son Knew Best

The father of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow disapproved of his son becoming a man of letters,

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

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Dependable Jewelers 920 Elm St.

Native Turkeys *and "All the Trimmings"*

Order here and you can be sure you will have the best.

R. HECKER AND CO.

"Quality and Service"

191 Douglas Street Phone 2130

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY

Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door

PHONE 3294

268 South Mammouth Road

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears

Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NASHUA

Cleansing
Dyeing
Pressing
Repairing
Rug Cleansing
Fur Storage

8 Water St. Tel. 770

Marsh-Parsons Co.

147-151 Main Street

Exquisite Hand Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs 25c to $1.00 Each

Fancy Linens at Various Prices

PORTSMOUTH

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

HOUSE COATS, PAJAMAS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, SWEATERS, WINTER CAPS, SUEDE LEATHER JACKETS, LOUNGING ROBES, SCARFS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, SNOW-SUITS, SKI SUITS

PEARSON & KNOWLES CO.

62 FLEET STREET

CHRISTMAS CANDIES and CANDY NOVELTIES

Fancy Nuts . . . Candied Fruits

Lunch at MOULTON'S

14 MARKET SQUARE

RHODE ISLAND

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church INC. TRafalgar 7-5200

Beautiful chapel available without additional charge

Broadway at 66th St., New York

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk — GRADE PASTEURIZED

Turano's Beauty Shoppe and BARBER SHOP

Agents for The Realistic Croquignole Permanents

200 BROADWAY Tel. 3460

FRASCH CONFECTIONERY STORE

(Established in 1868)

Homemade Cakes and Pastries Candies, Ice Cream

Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St Patrick's Day and Easter.

170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS

NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.

215 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559

Autographs *Books*

Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

Adrian Delicatessen

Fancy Groceries and Fruit

Imported and Domestic Cheese

32 BROADWAY

Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

PROVIDENCE

Gladding's

For Home-made Candies of Distinction

CHOCOLATES

Packed in Attractive Gift Boxes

Tel. Williams 0780 Washington Park

Pickford SALON

426 Lloyd Avenue GAspee 3533

HATS

Special Christmas Gifts

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage

SUNOCO — TYDOL

TEXAS — ESSO

GREASING — WASHING

Spotless Rest Rooms

Dock and Water Front Service

"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.

High Grade Coal Range and Furnace Oils

Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Think of

MILLNER'S

THE SHOPPING CENTRE

now that you are beginning to think about Christmas.

Phone 3040 902 Main Street

DOYLE FLORIST

Flowers for All Occasions

(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)

Flowers According to Doyle

Telephone 892 708 Main Street

White Star Steam Laundry

TELEPHONE 812

We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades

We also have FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE, ROUGH DRY, THRIFTY SERVICE, WET WASH

Useful Christmas Gifts

Room Slippers—Galoshes—Hosiery—Shoes—Smart Hand Bags

COLEMAN'S

911 Main St. Telephone 1020

BIBEE'S

Fruits, Nuts and many other special items for the Holidays at economy prices.

Choice Meats Groceries

D. MOSES & CO.

GIFTS

for All the Family

New Evening Gowns and Wraps

Phone 361 916 Main Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

Christmas Morning

When You Receive a Box With the Name

Barclay & Sons

Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

It will mean a gift that will last and carry that message of love,

2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

GIFTS

for Everyone

NACHMAN'S

Corner 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters — Since 1868

HUELLER'S

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.

Willis DRY CLEANERS

Phone 22359

754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

HOLLOMON-BROWN FUNERAL HOME

Granby at Twenty-Ninth Street

Lady Embalmer

Phone 22039 Norfolk, Va.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.

111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

Phone 27351

A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

Smithfield Ham

Beaten Biscuits

FRUIT CAKES, Mince Pies, Plum Pudding

Delicacies for All Occasions

701 W. GRACE Dial 3-2805

SHOP *for* CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT KAUFMAN'S

The Store of a MILLION GIFTS

4th at Broad Richmond, Va.

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING

Dial 3-7411

ROYAL LAUNDRY

Zoric Dry Cleaning

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON

Let Us Help You Select a

MEMORIAL

of Refinement and Simplicity

Henwood and Wilson

413 S. Cherry St. Dial 37240 RICHMOND, VA.

T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY

927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET DIAL 3-1911

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"

SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers

Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

For light cakes, flaky pastry, and crisp fried foods, use SPRY, the all-vegetable shortening.

STANLEY'S

118 Grandin Road

Rutroughs, Inc.

Hickey-Freeman Clothes

"Fashions for Men"

PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.

Sole Agents for

Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes

Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes

Also

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

For delicious homemade breads, cakes and pies, give us a trial.

We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the

ELK BAKERY

311 West Washington Street

HUNTINGTON

Visit

Rainbow Gardens

for Tasty Food and Confections

1st Huntington National Bank Arcade Phone 3858

Christmas Greetings

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS

1012 FOURTH AVENUE

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING

at CHRISTMAS TIME The Laughans Flower Shop

offers unusual gifts of plants and flowers

1217 CHAPLINE STREET

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2066 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas Gifts

- Neckwear
- Shirts
- Socks
- Gloves
- Scarfs
- Men's Hats

All Individually Boxed

TOM CAMPBELL'S Smile Hat Shops

CALGARY EDMONTON

Hudson's Bay Company

CALGARY

T-R-A-C-K to "The BAY"

for Correct Ski and Skating Togs for Mountain Week Ends

PERMANENT WAVES

Genuine Marie Steam, Eugene and Machineless.

Reg. $10, for $7.50 — Reg. $8.00, for $6.00

Reg. $7.50, for $5.00 — Reg. $6.00, for $4.25

Regular $5.00, for $3.50

Dorine Kay Beauty Salon

2nd EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M3978

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale LTD.

DECORATORS

WALLPAPER and PAINTS

City Hall Corner

Wilkinson Electric CO. LIMITED

120 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633

ELECTRIC LIGHTING and RADIO DEALERS

"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS

We Have a Full Range of

COATS and NECKPIECES

EXPERT FUR REMODELING

KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.

Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W. Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers

Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE" 6c per pound

PHONE R 2051

710 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"

Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop

803 1st St. West Phone M-7835

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.

DVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

For Last-Minute Gift Suggestions—For your Holiday Foods—Visit The "Bay."

Thornton & Perkins

Quality Upholstering and Draperies

Direct Importers

C. I. L.

A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.

Sold Exclusively by

J. A. WERNER HARDWARE Co. LIMITED

Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 22230

DUNCANS

— Ladywear —

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

You Can Do Better at Duncans

We Cordially Invite You to avail yourself of

Our Complete Fur Service

(Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)

ARCTIC FUR CO.

10613 Jasper Ave. Phone 26058

Lumber and Millwork

The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive

Your complete satisfaction is our objective

W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited

109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

EDMONTON

TEMPLEMAN BROS

Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating

Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing

10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 1555

You Can Always Rely on What You Buy at

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912, 10 to 12 a. m., daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's

Phone . . . 86311

"By every test the very best"

CITY DAIRY Limited

MILK CREAM BUTTER

Hall Drivers or Phone 87-647

Crescent Beauty Shoppe

All lines of Beauty Culture expertly done.

Specialists in Thermique Permanent Waving and Croquignole Marcels.

Phone 501045 267 Kelvin St.

O. P. MOORE, Prop.

After January 1st this shoppe will be known as "Moore's Beauty Shoppe"

Red & White Chain Stores

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

CHATHAM

"SUPERTEST" TRANS-MILES

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Supertest Petroleum Corp., Ltd.

Phone Our Service Stations

re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRANS-MILES

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Supertest Petroleum Corp., Ltd.

Phone Our Service Stations

re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

In doubt about a gift?

Then give a Robinson Gift Voucher

Get one at our Fourth Floor Office . . . pay as much as you wish for it, and whoever you send it to may select anything in the store amounting to its value!

The C. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"

Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.

HOWARD BROS.

53 REBECCA ST. EST. 1854

Just Phone Baker 4633

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk

Cream—Butter

Ice Cream

New Telephone Number 4/2837

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONITOR READERS

We Wish You All

The Season's Greetings

and take this opportunity of extending to you our appreciation of your support during the past years.

When Buying Christmas Gifts

We ask you cordially to inspect our stock of men's and boys' wear and their prices.

Cumming

THE CLOTHIER

248 Dundas Street, LONDON Met. 7532

Stores at Stratford and Galt

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

HARRY PEEL

Furrier

Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear

MODERN COLD STORAGE

533 Richmond Street Met. 678

Opposite Christian Science church

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are well as they ever to the smallest purchase that comes to residence by their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Ford

Thank You

We Have Sold 1505 New and Used Cars and Trucks During 1937

Used Cars Always Kept Under Cover

65 Employees at Your Service

Middlesex Motor Co.

"Noted for Service"

TALBOT AT QUEEN'S AVENUE LONDON

Ontario Furniture Limited

HOME FURNISHERS

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

to all our Customers

For nearly half a century this store has wished you the same thoughts.

Each Christmas has seen a marked improvement in our service, and each has seen us grow steadily and with great strides.

This Christmas beholds an institution built on a solid foundation, known throughout Western Ontario as reliable, trustworthy and up-to-date. London's outstanding furniture store.

We want you to believe us when we say

Our Prices Are Always Right

Here every day of every month you can always find values that are FAIR—Fair for the manufacturer, Fair for the retailer and Fair for the customer—and if you doubt us, let us show you. We want to prove our point.

Thanks

228-230 Dundas St. Phone Met. 1175

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

SCHICK SHAVER

The Schick is a money-saver. No blades to buy. No soap, cream or brush to use.

Get a Shick Shaver for comfort, economy and service.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

PRACTICAL GIFTS

for the entire family

The kind that are most appreciated the whole year 'round.

Party shoes, motor boots, smart boudoir slippers, hosiery, sox, spats, rubbers.

226 DUNDAS ST. MET. 5325

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 960

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond Street Met 5100

CHRISTMAS CITY at

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Visit the store and see the wonderful collection of gifts displayed in Christmas City . . . where the Spirit of Christmas prevails.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

SUPERTEST TRANS-MILES

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Supertest Petroleum Corp., Ltd.

Phone Our Service Stations

re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

KITCHENER

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

SARNIA

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choose Toys Early in TOYTOWN at

Murphy-Gamble Limited

Dustproofed Coal and Coke

PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

234 Bank Street 2-5777

Shepard TAXI SERVICE

Transfer and Moving Vans

94 Slater Street 2-1737

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe to

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal
Novelties
245 Bank Street 2-6382

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Limited Ottawa 2-4823

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone toward 7252
Hours: After 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• FRESH CURTAINS •
Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 King St. East Toronto

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS
Have Your Work Done by Experts
"It Costs No More" Estimates Free
HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

Bruce - McKinnon
27 BLOOR STREET, WEST TORONTO
Featuring Wearable Coats

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

ANNABELLE HAIR DRESSING
Permanents and all beauty culture service. Prices reasonable
2371 QUEEN ST. E. HO. 6450

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1436 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1886
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Ringwood MElrose 2424

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

I. D. E. A. S.
for Christmas
Lindsay's have gathered in a rich harvest of Christmas gifts—gifts for friends, and gifts for your own happy home.
Every gift purchased in our Studios is exquisitely wrapped in our exclusive specially imported Christmas paper—and of course, at no extra charge!
Our intelligent and courteous sales staff will be pleased to assist you in the selection of your gifts.
LINDSAY STUDIOS
48 Bloor St. West Toronto
Open every evening to 10 o'clock

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec.
Supertest Petroleum Corp., Ltd.
Phone Our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 3721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FURS
REMODELING REPAIRING
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. Ke. 7378

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
5 Direct Phones KL. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Varsity
TEA ROOMS
Our service invites your patronage —
328 BLOOR ST. W. — AT SPADINA

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office OE. 1143 North End MO. 1179

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

WINDSOR

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish your home at
Baum & Brody
Chatham and Ferry Sts., Windsor, Ont.

The Craft Gift Shop
829 Erie Street East
MRS. ELEANOR M. NELSON
Hand-Painted Greeting Cards, Wall Brackets, End Tables, Pictures, Toys, Gifts of Distinction.

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

•
Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW FORT QU'APPELLE

Don't Miss
Williams
at Christmastime!
Williams

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES
Tedman's Bay Company

You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

European

Advertisements under this Heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 3691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Lydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

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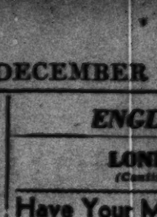

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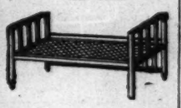

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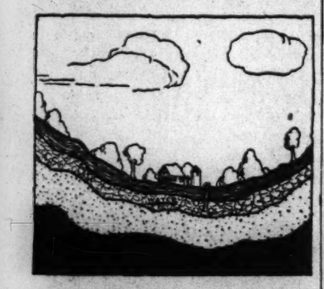
What Causes Water To Flow From An 'Artesian Well?

We know that water does not flow uphill of its own accord. To move uphill, it must be pushed or forced. So, when we see water bubbling up out of the ground in a steady stream, as is the case in an artesian well, we can be positive that there is some push or force behind it.

There are certain porous rock formations which act as huge reservoirs for underground water. These



strata or strips of water-holding rock may not lie perfectly level and straight, but may be curved so that one or both ends may be considerably higher than the middle.

If, then, a hole is bored at a low point in the inverted arch thus formed, the pressure of the water in the upper ends of the water-holding rock will exert sufficient pressure to cause water to flow freely from the mouth of the shaft.

It is this tapping, by man or by nature, of an underground water supply at a point lower than the highest portion of the water-bearing strata, that accounts for most of the flowing springs and artesian wells; and this also explains why the springs and wells are most commonly found in valleys and basin-like depressions.

Daily Anecdote

Something Useful

Thomas A. Edison always set before himself the ideal of inventing something which would be useful.

One time in speaking of some experiments which he had abandoned, he said, "I could have worked it out all right, if I'd taken time enough, but what was the use? It wouldn't have been good for anything."

Making the Spirit Of Christmas Generally Felt

(To be sent in one of those blue envelopes with a transparent panel)

When over the roofs, in his reindeer sleigh,
St. Nicholas rides this merry day,
You'll mail eight bucks our way, we trow—
We aren't in this game for our health, you know.

—Amalgamated Gas Company

(To be shoved under the door)

If your rent ain't paid by 6 p. m.,
On this glad Christmastide,
Your apartment's going to be locked up—
And you will be outside!

—The Landlady

(To be delivered by a thick-set individual in a rolled-brim derby)

While Christmas bells are merrily ringing
This subpoena to you is bringing
Some holiday reading—just glance it through;
You'll note that it plainly nominates you
For jury duty; kindly appear
On the second day of the glad New Year.

—Clerk of the Federal Court

The Success of Cheer

The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this mortal life, like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came.—Kingsley.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The best sign on the world horizon today is that none of the peoples of the world really wants to go to war."

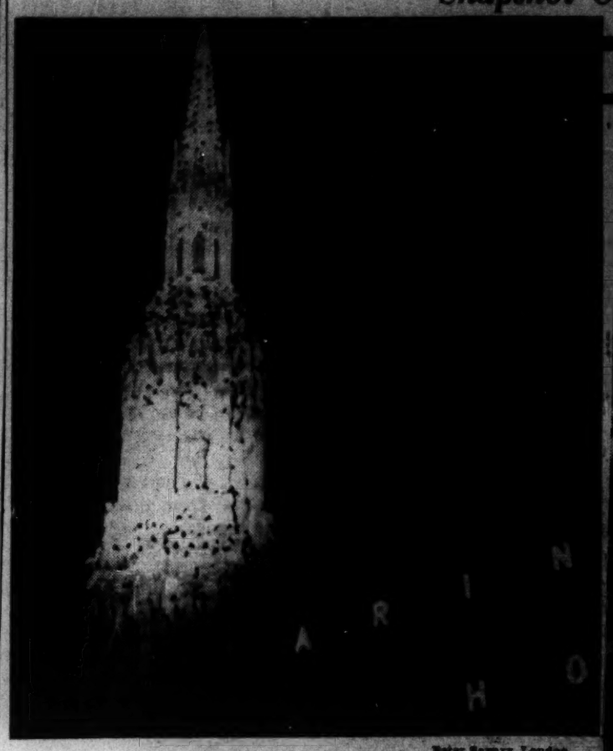
Half Word Square: Caverns, arises, vital Esau, rel, N. S., S.

What Is the Number?: Any number.

Letter Juggling: Enigma, Meaning.

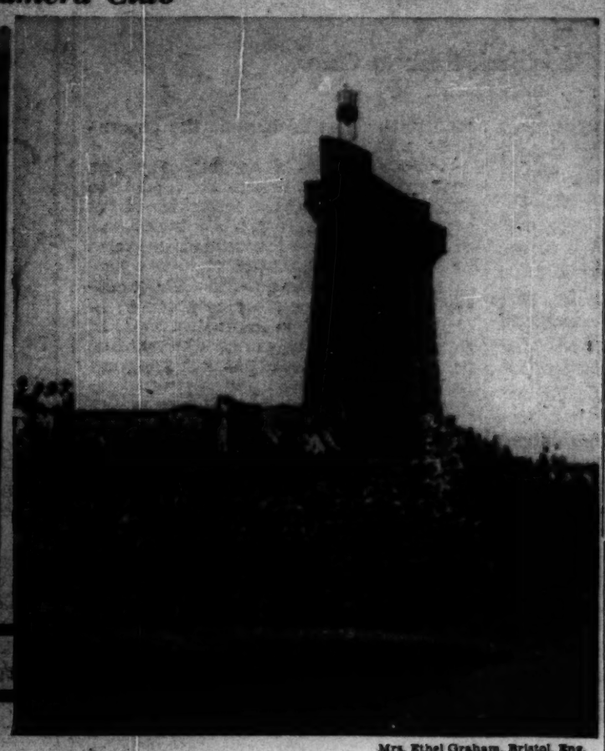
Fun With Synonyms: Merry—cheerful; generous—liberal; frosty—wintry; uniform—regular; eloquent—impressive; active—vigorous; moral—ethical; expedient—advantageous; outward—external; remote—distant.

Snapshot Oddities Recorded by the Monitor Camera Club



Peter Savary, London
Hundreds of Starlings Settling Down for the Night on London's Flood-Lit Charing Cross Station

Ott Blase, Solothurn, Switzerland
A Mountain Brook Has Been Harnessed to Turn the Wheel of This Butter-Making Machine in the Swiss Alps



Mrs. Ethel Graham, Bristol, Eng.
Old Beacon Light on the North Devon Coast. In Earlier Days a Fire Was Kindled in the Iron Basket to Show a Light at Sea

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Nicholas Murray Butler furnished the quotation on the subject of peace which forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"ABC DCEA EFHG IG ABC JIKML BIKFNIG AILOP FE ABOA GIGC IQ ABC RCIRMCE IQ ABC JIKML KCOMMP JOGAE AI HI AI JOK."

Half Word Square

A Nantasket Beach, Mass., reader shares this one. Words are to be filled in which read the same across and down:

* * * * * * *
* * * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * *
* * * *
* * *
*

Definitions: 1, dens. 2, gets up. 3, necessary. 4, man's name. 5, relative (abbrev.). 6, Place east of Maine (abbrev.). 7, Twisted curves.

What Is the Number?

If twice a certain number is subtracted from the square of the number, the result will be 1 less than the square of a number 1 less. What is the number?

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A E I G M N

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, ten words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	merry	vigorous	
2	generous	advantageous	
3	frosty	cheerful	7
4	uniform	liberal	
5	eloquent	distant	
6	active	external	
7	moral	regular	
8	expedient	wintry	
9	outward	ethical	
10	remote	impressive	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

With the Inventors

Bathe in Comfort

Why not a bath tub in which you can sing or read in comfort? This particular one includes a head and back support, a seat, and a foot rest. The boon to comfort-seeking bathers won U. S. Pat. No. 2,081,728 for Ethel N. Basset of Lincoln, Neb.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Stadium Hoods

A woman earned extra money during the college football season when she made warm hoods of a blanket material.

These clever hoods, which keep one's ears warm and comfortable when one is sitting in a wind-swept stadium, sold well, and were purchased even after the football season for wear at outdoor winter sports events. The price was $1 each—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What important Chinese city was captured by Japan last week?
2. What special action is promised by Japan to ease the tension arising from the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay?
3. What does Washington see in the Panay incident beyond the mere sinking of an American gunboat by Japanese airmen?
4. Are United States warships in Chinese waters to remain there?
5. What has intervened to halt the revolution in Spain?
6. What per cent of Russia's registered voters cast ballots in the recent election?
7. What per cent of the Russian ballots were for Stalin candidates?
8. With the promised recognition by the Irish Free State, how many nations have given de facto recognition to Italy's conquest of Ethiopia?
9. Counting Italy's recent resignation from the League of Nations, how many member nations have withdrawn?
10. What per cent of American incomes exceed $4000? Between $2000 and $4000? $1000 and $2000? Under $1000?
11. What country (not Finland) has recently made a "token payment" of $9828 on its war debt to the U. S.?
12. To whom has the G. O. P. offered the chairmanship of its new policy committee?
13. Who is the new President of Switzerland?
14. What is the most popular type of bond investment in America?
15. In how many pictures will Sonja Henie skate next year? At what price?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.)

Quotation for Today

NATURE fashions no creature without implanting in it the strength needful for its action and duration.—CARLYLE.

In Lighter Vein

A Minor Loss

Once while campaigning in the home state of his opponent, William Howard Taft found his speech constantly interrupted by heckling from the gallery. Finally a cabbage landed on the stage and came to rest near his feet.

Pausing in his address, Mr. Taft peered at the vegetable intently and then remarked, "Ladies and gentlemen, I see that one of my adversaries has lost his head."

A Long Walk

Fred had been permitted to visit a boy friend on the condition that he return home not later than five o'clock. He arrived at seven, and insisted that he had not loitered.

"Do you mean," demanded the mother, "that it took you two hours to walk a quarter of a mile?"

"Yes, mother; Charlie gave me a mud-turtle and I had to lead it home."—Montreal Star

For Book-Keepers

In the preface of one of his books Bill Nye wrote the following bit of verse, which is typical of him:

"Go, little booklet, go,
Bearing an honored name,
Till everywhere that you have went,
They're glad that you have came."

Useful

"Gentlemen," remarked the professor, "the general function of the heads of several learned members of this class is to keep their neckties from slipping off."—Montreal Star.

—Passing Show
"I want to get back to the toy department."

Jest a Minute

"I have an engagement—could I leave the folks with you tonight, Mrs. Harper?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Object Lesson

Each player is provided with paper and pencil, and the hostess asks for three letters of the alphabet—to illustrate, C-L-I. These letters are written at the top of the sheet, and each player is instructed to write on his paper all the objects he can see in the room beginning with these three letters. A time limit of 10 minutes is placed on the game to make it more interesting—M. A. S., Wilmington, Ohio.

Last Day on the Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

New mechanical street sweepers recently displaced a number of "white wings" in the downtown business district here.

One veteran street sweeper, a jovial, picturesque character, had wielded his broom and cart in the same district for many years. He had made numerous friends with his cheery "good morning" salute to all who passed.

Word of the change got around several days in advance. On Saturday morning, his last day, the cheery "white wing" found a pile of fancily wrapped packages piled along the curb as he made his last round. The packages contained gifts and remembrances from acquaintances he had made during many years of service for the city. Some donors had written notes of appreciation and good wishes.

As a result of the attention centered on him, the operator of a large building in the district gave him a position as janitor, a job which paid better than his former one.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bonnet, Georges (shôrah bô'-nĕ')—French Minister of Finance.

Cagoulards, les (lā kà'-gōō'-lär')—Secret hooded organization in France, recently uncovered by French police.

Chautemps, Camille (kà'-mēl' shō'-tän')—Succeeded Leon Blum as Premier of France.

Ciano, Galeazzo (gä'-lā-ät'-tsō chä'-nō)—Italy's Foreign Minister.

Dietrich, Otto (ōt'-ō dē'-trix)—German Government press chief.

Franco, Francisco (frän-thĕs'-kō fräng'-kō)—Generalissimo of insurgent forces in Spain.

Goebbels, Joseph Paul (yō'-zĕf poul gûb'-ĕls)—German Minister for Propaganda.

Justo, Augustin P. (ou'-gōōs-tēn' hōōs'-tō) — Has recently completed a six-year term as President of Argentina.

Laval, Pierre (pyär lä'-vàl')—Former Premier of France.

Vargas, Getulio (zhĕ-tōōl'-yōō vär'-gäsh)—President of Brazil.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

Expensive Court

A tennis court at Ivigtut, Greenland, is floored with cryolite worth $500,000.

For Warmer Houses

Snow banked around the foundation of a house will effectively shut out cold air which enters through faults in the foundation.

Mountainside Brakes

Thousands of alder bushes are being planted in the Swiss Alps to check the avalanches of snow.

Two Extra

Pueblo Indians have six cardinal directions—east, west, north, south, above, and below.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Nanking, the capital.
2. In addition to apologies and compensation, Japan promises a formal salute for the victims.
3. A possible challenge to all western powers claiming special rights in the Far East because of the open-door policy.
4. Yes; Rear Admiral Yarnell says that they "will remain there for protection of United States nationals as long as such necessity exists."
5. A rigorous winter.
6. 94.5 per cent.
7. Of the 91,113,133 ballots, all but 632,974 (1.4 per cent) went to Stalin candidates.
8. 1.
9. Ten nations have withdrawn: Costa Rica, Brazil, Japan, Germany, Paraguay, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Italy.
10. Professor Thorndyke of Columbia University divides American incomes as follows:

Incomes over $4000	10 per cent
$2000 to $4000	20 per cent
$1000 to $2000	40 per cent
Under $1000	30 per cent

11. Hungary.
12. Dr. Glenn Frank.
13. Dr. Johannes Baumann, formerly Vice-President of the Swiss Federal Council.
14. Approximately 1,300,000 persons own a total of $1,000,000,000 in U. S. Savings Bonds.
15. Twentieth Century-Fox has contracted with Miss Henie for three pictures next year, at a rumored price of $150,000 each.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Satisfying Some People*

By LE PELLEY

SNOW! SNOW AT LAST—
REAL SNOW.... PURE, GENUINE SNOW—LET'S GO OVER TO MARMADUKE'S
AH—GOOD OL' FLAKY SNOW!!!
SAY—IT'S SNOWING QUITE A BIT!
PLUNKY—WON'T IT EVER STOP? THIS IS TOO MUCH!
WE WON'T GET TO MARMADUKE'S
GOOD NIGHT! IT NEVER SNOWS BUT IT BLIZZARDS!
MEECHUM
HATS FOR TUBBY.....
WHOEVER CUT OUT TUBBY AND PUT THIS HAT ON HIM SHOULD NEVER HAVE SENT HIM TO SCHOOL WITH IT!! TSK TSK...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Set!*

By CARMACK

This afternoon I wiggled my tail and said to the Boss—"I wish you'd hurry and finish that so we could have some fun"—
But imagine my surprise when he said—"Don't bother me—I'm making a Christmas card for you and Tiddlywinks"—
"Oh, Boy!" I thought—"Won't I'm be glad to hear that!"
When I came back with him the Boss had finished the cards, and he put them on us and said: "Now you will be able to go around and wish everybody in the neighborhood a 'Merry Christmas'!"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Putting the Clock Back in China

THE Japanese military are apparently intent upon putting the Chinese clock back. The capital, it is said, will be returned to Peking, "northern capital," which the Nationalists in 1928 renamed Peiping, "northern peace." And with the shift the Japanese intend to exhume the old officials who functioned in pre-Nationalist days. This is bad enough in itself. But, judging from the names so far published, the prospective appointees include some of the worst of the old officials.

These officials belonged to the notorious Anfu clique. The title has an origin about which even the old officials dispute. Some say that it was the name of a street in Peking where the clique used to meet. Others that it combined the first syllables of the two provinces of Anwhei and Fukien whence some of them hailed. However that may be, this clique was a pro-Japanese faction, paid or unpaid, which rose to power in the Peking government after the first President of the Republic, Yuan Shih-kai, passed on in 1916.

At this time the Japanese were fishing in China's troubled waters. Already in 1915 they had presented the infamous Twenty-one Demands Upon China—demands which, if accepted in their entirety, would have reduced all China to the status of a Japanese province. That they were not accepted was due solely to the enterprise of certain newspapermen in Peking in flashing them around the world. It was not China's strength that saved her; it was the world publicity that impelled Japan, who was then trying to build up a reputation as a loyal World War ally, to climb down.

The retreat, however, was merely strategic. Japan then tried to accomplish her purposes by bribing and corrupting the Anfu faction, and, with Japanese money, this faction became the government of the day.

"Squeeze" is part of the Chinese system, but the sticky Anfu fingers which clung to part of the Japanese loans to China aroused even Chinese public opinion. Students in those days constituted the voice of the people. Day after day they agitated against the Anfu faction. The greatest of these demonstrations occurred in May, 1919. It was so impressive that, in spite of repressive measures taken against it, the Anfu Minister of Finance was compelled to resign.

Even the warlords, or military governors, in the provinces began to protest against the manner in which the Anfus were disposing of the country. Their protests eventually led to civil war. The result was that the Anfus were defeated, and control of the central government swung back and forth among the contending warlords till the Nationalists swept them all off the scene, warlords and Anfus. Nationalist China drove the warlords out of Peking in 1927, and a capital redolent of the old regime, before and after the Republic, was displaced by Nanking, "southern capital."

The Japanese effort to reinstate the Anfus in old Peking must be more galling to the Nationalists than any of their defeats in the field. For Chinese nationalism gained most of its early impetus from the flagrant corruption practiced by the Anfu politicians.

Those who know that ideas linger even when machinery has been reduced to impotence can lend the Nationalists comfort. Whatever good there is in Nationalist China cannot be plowed under by Japanese bayonets. Neither can the Japanese produce a favorable state of mind among 400,000,000 people just by putting China's clock back. Certainly not by the exhumation of an "old gang" whom the unlettered farmer no less than the sophisticated student had come to dub as traitors.

An Ambassador's Service

NOT merely because he had made a study of British customs and traditions did the Press Association of Great Britain characterize Robert Worth Bingham as an "ideal American representative in England." Rather, it was because the Ambassador was a man of democratic ideals, primarily devoted to good government, local and national, and to the cause of international amity. With these views he found British public and officialdom in agreement.

Long before he was sent to the Court of St. James's, Judge Bingham—as he was called at home—was known as a vigorous proponent of "decent government," to quote President Roosevelt's tribute. Despite his long career in politics, he had been a candidate for office only twice. His character was such that when a government in his home city had been thrown out of office because of frauds at the polls, the Governor of the state appointed him pro-tempore Mayor. As a vigorous opponent of race-track control of Kentucky government, he became known as a fighter for honesty in politics.

History may record that as Ambassador Mr. Bingham's greatest contribution consisted of his preliminary work in London toward negotiation of the pending Anglo-American trade agreement. For more than seven years he devoted himself to the promotion of a friendly feeling looking toward mutual reduction of tariffs, to efforts for currency stabilization, and to a common line of action in the Spanish, Ethiopian and Chinese situations.

"Blunders" and "Accidents"

INTIMATIONS that the Mikado himself will express Japan's regrets over the Panay sinking deepen the impression that all that is best in Japan is sincerely sorry about the whole affair.

Ambassador Saito's radio plea to Americans in which he spoke of "a shocking blunder" and pointed out that the naval officer in command of the aircraft squadron in Shanghai "has been dismissed and called home," is along the same line. Admiral Hasegawa, one of the most respected, old-line Japanese officers, who first took "full responsibility," has asked Americans to believe that the bombing and machine-gunning of the little ship was an "accident."

Americans know that many Japanese are deeply grieved by the Panay incident and very desirous of maintaining American friendship. But the best friends of Japan should tell her representatives that it is time to stop talking about blunders and accidents. Embarrassing as it must be to admit that parts of the armed forces are out of control, it would be a much shorter road to American understanding. It is known that the sinking of the Panay was no mistake in the sense that an attack on Americans was not intended by those who made it.

It would be better to say that the Japanese people and government intended no such attack and will take steps to see that nothing more of the kind occurs. Possibly that assurance will be effective in America now only if it comes from the Mikado himself. The choice is between a few minor officers losing face and Japan herself losing face before the whole world.

Migration—A British Problem

IT IS significant that the largest migrations of people since the World War have been movements of refugees fleeing or expelled from their home countries, not of men and women voluntarily migrating to colonize undeveloped land.

The slowing down of emigration from Great Britain to the Dominions since the war has been a fact that has caused deep concern throughout the Empire. Many circumstances have combined to stop this flow since 1914. There was a growing unwillingness among able-bodied men who have "fought for home and country" to seek a home overseas; and a decided unwillingness on the part of the Dominions to receive those who were misfits in their own country. The economic nationalism which has affected the whole world appeared also in the British Dominions; and their protectionism included a severe limitation on imported labor.

Yet the Dominions need men of the right stock. There are still vast unpeopled habitable areas in Canada; and Australia is unpopulated to the point of danger—Japan casts covetous eyes on her undeveloped regions. Prudent Australians are well aware of the danger of under-development, and are coming more and more to see the necessity of attracting the right kind of immigrants—only this must be done without disturbing the labor markets. Both Canada and Australia are able to receive new citizens if they are skilled in work on the land, hardy, industrious, and are provided with the means of establishing themselves.

But there are difficulties from the British side. Those who have been long unemployed or who have been brought up in towns do not make suitable emigrants unless they can first be given full training at home before they are sent out. Nor are mental attitudes at present favorable to large-scale emigration. The habit of thought which at one time led the solid working classes to encourage their younger sons to seek their fortunes abroad has been lost.

If migration is to be increased within the British commonwealth, it must be organized—organized in Britain and in the Dominions. This was recognized at the Conference on Empire Development which met in London last October; and again more recently at a meeting between the Prime Minister and a deputation which went to put the resolutions of the Conference before him.

Hope for a successful issue is impelled by the patent fact that, though the supply of food and raw materials for world consumption is often more than the effective demand under existing marketing conditions, world consumption even of the necessities of life is far lower than it should be. The world conscience demands that it should become much greater, since so large a proportion of the masses everywhere is underfed and inadequately clothed.

MME. ELSA SCHIAPARELLI, who modeled her latest hat "creation" after a lamb chop, says she likes to amuse herself and does it through the women's hats she contrives. We knew there was bound to be an explanation for them somewhere.

The Best "Axis"

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Christmas Train

THE porter bumped my bags down upon the green plush seat of the car standing in the Chicago station and helped me off with my coat.

"Yes, ma'am, suah am a col' day. But nemmine, de car am nice and warm. 'Bout all we can spec' so close to dis time of yeah." He hung my coat up, chuckling "Yes, ma'am, it am neah de time. Dis am a Christmas train foh suah."

I settled down with a magazine. The car was empty except for a girl down at the other end in a leopard coat with a pile of packages tied in silver ribbon on the seat beside her. It was an opportunity for me to sink into one of those periods of daze so restful to the transcontinental traveler.

* * *

A tremendous bumping and banging aroused me. Into the car came the porter with the largest pig-skin bag in captivity. A new bag, with fat brass initials, and closely followed by its owner, a tall youngster of probably prep-school age and unlimited energy. Bag and boy subsided momentarily into the seat opposite mine.

After a moment the boy took a key out of his pocket, unlocked the bag and extracted therefrom a large holly wreath. With a sheepish grin in my direction he hung the glistening wreath on the hook at the edge of the upper berth and turned his attention to other matters.

He got the window up after the third effort and hung out precariously, addressing others of his kind who were disposed about the platform. Soon another youngster appeared from the next car and engaged his attention with a weighty problem.

It seemed that upon reaching Detroit and home that evening the visitor must have his expense account ready to present to his father. Apparently neither of them had anything to write with . . . an impasse soon solved by going out and borrowing a fountain pen from somebody they designated as "Old Harris."

Then began a frenzy of addition . . . "breakfast seventy-five cents . . . dinner last night dollar-fifty . . . umbrella five dollars . . . taxi fifty cents . . . where did the rest of that twenty dollar bill go?"

Begin again; "breakfast seventy-five cents . . . dinner dollar-fifty . . . umbrella five dollars . . ."

"What did you buy an umbrella for?" demanded his friend. "Did it rain?"

"No, Christmas present, mother . . . breakfast seventy-five cents . . . dinner dollar-fifty . . ."

* * *

The porter was coming in again with a load of elegant luggage followed by an equally elegant owner. A tall, imposing man in a particularly correct derby and a sable collar on his overcoat. After you had finished admiring the sable collar you gradually worked down to the bulge in the left pocket. The tinsel paper of the parcel had come open a bit and out of it protruded the impossibly blonde wig of a doll.

The train by this time was making some preliminary buffings and puffings and several more people settled themselves in the center of the car. At the last possible minute "Old Harris" came after his fountain pen. And a more harassed man than Harris it would be hard to find in the whole length and breadth of the country. It developed that Harris had convoyed eight boys from their school down in New Mexico to their proper train in Chicago and he showed signs of wear and tear.

As soon as the train reached open country it began to snow. Gradually the world was tucked in under a blanket of white and an early dusk came quietly down. The boy across from me was lost in a book called "Dick Ventry: Outlaw." But at the first call for dinner he departed in haste for the diner.

* * *

The dining car looked fresh and cheerful . . . dark, glowing carnations in the flower holders, light sparkling in the globes of the waters carafes. My waiter was rushed, smiling and anxious to please. He recommended the chicken pie.

It was good chicken pie. I finished all of it and then settled back to await the next course. Then I observed the intent look on the face of the small, sandy-haired man seated across from me. He was working his way through a thick steak with no more interest than if it had been made of sawdust.

He glanced up, caught me watching him and spoke:

"If you were my wife would you rather have a fur scarf or a vacuum cleaner?" he demanded.

When he saw that I was speechless he grinned engagingly. "You'll have to excuse me, I guess. I'm having quite a time to decide. I thought she would like one of those fox thing-a-ma-bobs, but I keep reading those ads in magazines about how your wife had rather have a present that helps her around the house. Our old cleaner wheezes . . ."

"Is she pretty?" I inquired hopefully.

"She's cute. Especially since she bobbed her hair. It's got a lot of silver in it and it's sort of curly."

"Then the fox, by all means. She can save for the cleaner out of the housekeeping money."

He sighed in a kind of satisfaction and went at his steak with real gusto.

* * *

On the way back to my car I tripped over a ball of yarn which had rolled into the aisle. The woman apologized and held up her knitting for me to see. It was a small, gaily striped mitten, all done except the thumb.

"I'm trying to finish it before I go to bed," she confided.

When I reached my seat I discovered that the porter, with the cunning of his kind, had the whole car made up for the night. It seemed early to go to bed and yet, it looked inviting and I could prop up the pillows and read that new book.

Tomorrow, when I woke up, it would be the end of my journey and the day before Christmas. Bits of that journey flowed through the rhythm of the train.

The day in the Rockies when the fir trees were thick with snow on the high slopes and the peaks gleamed in crystal brilliance in the early sunset. And a wide dusk in the Dakotas, with every little town twinkling in the distance along the tracks, with strings of colored lights and wreaths of paper evergreens. All the way along it had been a Christmas journey and a Christmas train "for suah."

E. W. G.

The Wide Horizon

A Political Auditing of the Special Session

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WHEN the Supreme Court invalidated NRA and AAA there were some shrewd observers who felt—among numerous other things—that the tribunal had rescued the Administration from an awkward predicament. The NRA had become almost a dead letter, and the AAA was facing increasing difficulties. But for the precedents and the *obiter dicta* of the court's decisions, this conclusion would be entirely convincing, and it has a real measure of truth in it.

Now the special session of Congress comes along and rescues the President from other difficulties. The actual administration of a badly drafted wages and hours bill might have been a real problem. The farm bill has reached the conference stage, whence it will not emerge until the regular session. Maybe then there will be some way of making it more workable. But it is fortunate for the President that there has not yet been rushed into law a bill some of whose provisions he and Secretary Wallace regard as entirely unenforceable.

Thus, the balance-sheet of the special session which is about to end is not entirely unfavorable to the President. It is perfectly true that the four legislative jobs which he outlined in his call and his opening message are not getting done. The wages and hours bill has in effect been defeated. The farm bill has passed both houses, but in widely variant forms and with provisions seriously objectionable to the Administration. The third item, regional planning or "little TVA's," reposes peacefully in committee. The fourth item, executive reorganization, has been put over to the regular session.

* * *

Jobs which were not on the original agenda have gone along pretty well. On Saturday night the House passed the Housing bill which the President—sensing the signs of the times—sent up midway of the session. A ways and means subcommittee, as the Monitor's legislative dispatches have pointed out, has been doing a quiet but effective job at preparing a tax revision program to be presented in the regular session.

It is important to notice that both these promising tasks have to do with business recovery. It is the mostly "reform" bills that have bogged down. And that is because they were hangovers from the last session, products of a different economic atmosphere. Maybe, if an upturn comes next year, it will be possible for the Administration to come back and attain labor legislation. Certainly something in the way of farm legislation will emerge early next year.

What of President Roosevelt's leadership after this thin record of the special session? What of the future bases of the New Deal after the split between the agrarian South and industrial North over the wages and hours bill?

* * *

First, the Chief Executive has held himself as aloof as possible from the special session. He has avoided any "must" label on labor and farm legislation. Second, the President has himself produced the only recovery bill likely of passage this session: the housing bill. Third, he is now deeply involved in a dramatic foreign affairs crisis, where his talents show at their very best, and the nation tends to consolidate behind him. Fourth, as mentioned above, these particular labor and farm bills were about as bad as could be imagined in their respective spheres. The President, one might say, is rescued from himself, though such an aphorism ignores some causes and effects.

Nevertheless, the Administration is now face to face with crumbling foundations. The South has been swinging away for some time. Its revolt was noticeable in the Supreme Court fight. Its emotions have been greatly stirred by the anti-lynching bill. If the rain of subsidy, relief, and public works checks is really to be halted by a balanced budget, then the revolt of the South may really take serious form. Of course, the South is always Democratic. But if it comes to a choice between two equally good Democrats, if it is the question of party leadership in 1940, it is perfectly obvious that a powerful anti-Roosevelt-dynasty movement could be organized.

Now, however, the President has his chance to change the subject. He has a brief breathing spell. When Congress returns, he can set the keynote, and probably he will attune it to recovery, conservative financing, and don't-bother-the-driver-during-a-foreign-crisis. The South, like other parts of the country, might follow such a plan enthusiastically.

But the pinch is likely to come over financing. Everybody talks about balancing the budget, but nobody wants to vote for specific cuts. The composite Congress is like the concrete congressman who voted for every appropriation and against every tax bill. If the President really presses an economy program, we shall have scrambled politics indeed.

For the President it may be fortunate that unemployment relief needs are likely to be most pressing in the winter months, falling under this fiscal year's already unbalanced budget. His stringent economies need not begin until the fiscal year starting July 1, 1938. That is his chance to work up popular support, to build a popular front for a vigorous recovery program.

To End Child Labor—*Book News of the Day*

IF THERE is anything at all anyone wants to know about the history or background of the movement to end child labor in the United States he probably will not have to look further than Tom Ireland's CHILD LABOR AS A RELIC OF THE DARK AGES (New York: Putnam. $2.50).

Though Mr. Ireland looks at the issue from a news commentator's point of view, he does not pretend to be impartial. He ardently supports the constitutional amendment method of ending child labor. Evidence that the Supreme Court has had a change of heart toward social legislation and might now reverse its earlier decisions as to the unconstitutionality of a federal child labor law does not swerve him. "By far the best plan of all, and superior to any alternative device," he declares, "is the ratification of the pending child labor amendment as it now stands, through favorable action in only eight more states."

Mr. Ireland's obvious preference for the amendment does not, however, detract from the important research job he has done on the progress of the movement to abolish child labor. He covers in minute detail the developments since the time the first two federal child labor laws were declared unconstitutional in 1918 and 1922, and Congress found it necessary to ask for an amendment to the Constitution granting it specific power to regulate child labor.

* * *

The author traces the ups and downs of the child labor fight through the period of state control, the NRA and its demise, ratification battles in key states such as New York and Massachusetts, and recent efforts to pass a new federal law that the Supreme Court, in the light of its minimum wage decision, might agree was constitutional. Much space is devoted to arguments put forth by opponents of the amendment, but in every case Mr. Ireland has a ready reply. The method he has adopted to answer charges that the amendment is communistic is especially effective. At intervals throughout the book he has reproduced photographs of all Presidents, from Theodore Roosevelt down, who have urged control of child labor. Under each is the potent query, "Was he a Communist?"

* * *

Since Mr. Ireland has chosen a live problem for his subject, he has not been able to catch up with all the late developments. Since he wrote, the Supreme Court of Kentucky has questioned the validity of some of the twenty-eight state ratifications already obtained where the states previously had rejected the amendment. Provisions contained in the wages and hours bill now before Congress which would end child labor in goods entering interstate commerce are another late development in the picture.

Mr. Ireland's book would have been more timely had he published it a year ago, when more state legislatures were meeting and child labor amendment crusaders were pushing what turned out an unsuccessful drive to get the necessary thirty-six ratifications. But even now he has produced a useful handbook on the child labor question.

M. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Since Thanksgiving, 1908

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a reader of your paper since its first issue—the day before Thanksgiving, 1908—I want to express my appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor's journalistic progress during the past tweny-nine years.

Into my hands this Thanksgiving Day came a twenty-four-page treasure house, replete with down-to-the-second world news, handsomely illustrated, and filled with good reading to suit the most varied tastes. As I turned the pages of this paper, dated Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1937, my thought ran back to that twelve-page "Vol. I., No. 1," courageous in its championship of clean journalism, dated Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1908.

I still have a copy of that first edition. Beside it I laid the latest Thanksgiving number. Both were constructive, helpful, joyful, with no jarring notes. Both were compassionate toward the world's troubles in a way that truly helps, uplifts, and inspires us to do our share in healing human unrest.

The first impression from glancing at the two front pages is the improvement in typography over the years. The latest paper is brisk, more emphasized, and supplied with an infinite variety of constructive uplifting, helpful, inspiring features which are a liberal education.

In illustrations, the first paper reflects the relatively crude development of the photo-engraving art twenty-nine years ago. The modern paper has much better quality in its illustrations, as in the canvas-rich photograph, "Harvest," reproduced on the Home Forum Page. In light, shadow, and shimmering glass, this illustration would grace any photographic salon, although it sings at one from the pages of a newspaper.

The Home Forum Page, with its poem by Nellie B. Mace, "Offering of Praise," and its richly homely articles and selections from the world's best literature, is truly a potent influence for the home.

Again may I congratulate you on the fruitage of twenty-nine years, and express my confidence in your continued progress.

Boston, Mass. S. P.

Effective Reprobation?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the matter of Japan, I think the people of this country, in addition to what has been proposed, want an effective reprobation of the aggressions by that country in China.

I make, therefore, the simple suggestion that we withhold visas, until further notice, from all Japanese passports, unless the holders declare on oath their opposition to the policy of their country. FISKE WARREN

Harvard, Mass.